FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi IV Army Corps commander claimed that Iraq "occupied" 252 square km of Iranian territory during a 30 April offensive against Iranian positions in the Faqqeh area in the south central sector, Voice of the Masses radio reported. A communique carried by the radio said the Iraqis "penetrated" 12 km "deep into their targets," taking "extremely important" territory and killing and capturing "large numbers" of Iranians. Although not acknowledging an Iraqi offensive in that area, communiques cited by IRNA divulged that the Iranian Air Force carried out two bombing raids on Iraqi positions there 1 May, asserting that the Iraqis sustained heavy personnel and materiel losses.

In continuing reportage on fighting in the Al-Faw area, a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iran liberated more territory during an "intense" clash the night of 29-30 April, "crushing" several Iraqi battalions and bringing the number of Iraqi casualties to over 5,100.

Iranian military reports also announced that over 300 Iraqis were killed in the southern Majnun Islands in an unsuccessful Iraqi counterattack late 29 April, according to Tehran radio.

In further air action, a communique cited by IRNA asserted that Iranian anti-aircraft fire downed an Iraqi plane in the northern Persian Gulf, while an Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio reported that the Iraqi Air Force bombed the Iranian oil fields of Ahvaz, Marun, Bibi Hakimeh, and Agha Jari. The Iraqi communique also mentioned that Iraqi planes attacked "one large and another very large" maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring "direct" hits.

Qatar-Bahrain Territorial Dispute

An official Qatari statement carried by WAKH asserted that Qatar "deeply regrets" its disagreement with Bahrain over maritime borders, adding that Qatar had attempted to resolve the dispute through "all fraternal and amicable means" which proved fruitless because of Bahrain's "insistence" on continuing to "violate" Qatar's maritime sovereignty. Bahrain's attempt to transform Fasht al-Dibal into an "industrial island" violated a Saudi-brokered agreement in which each side pledged not to carry out any action to strengthen its legal position concerning disputed territory, the statement added. Qatar was accordingly "compelled to stop" Bahrain's land filling and construction activity in Fasht al-Dibal in order to restore the status quo ante. The statement went on to express Qatar's gratitude and appreciation for Saudi Arabia's mediation efforts and for the GCC leaders' concern to resolve the issue.

Diplomatic sources cited by Tehran radio's Arabic service stated that Qatar has begun withdrawing troops from Fasht al-Dibal and that 29 construction workers seized by Qatari troops will shortly be permitted to return to Bahrain.

Libya

AFP reported Libya's decision to expell 19 Britons and at least 36 Spaniards, while ANSA noted that the authorities have asked over 60 Italians to leave.

In the UAE, *AL-ITTIHAD* published an interview with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi 1 May, KUNA reported, noting the Libyan leader told the paper that President Reagan is pushing Libya "to become another Cuba and to declare its alignment with the Warsaw Pact." Al-Qadhdhafi also said he is expecting a "greater role" from the Soviet Union, which has "already started" to move toward this role.

As for the forthcoming Arab emergency summit, JANA announced 1 May that the leaders of Syria, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE have agreed to hold the conference in the "Great" Jamahiriyah.

Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference

Arab foreign ministers held a closed meeting in Fes after hearing speeches from Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi and Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali in a public opening session, Rabat radio reported. During the closed session the ministers exchanged views about the agenda and some delegations expressed their wish to carry out more contacts with their governments on the matter, Filali revealed afterward in remarks cited by the radio.

Syria

During his visit to Belgrade, President Hafiz al-Asad received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the latter's request, Damascus radio disclosed in a brief report that did not mention the content of their talks. Genscher, however, divulged details about the meeting in remarks to journalists reported by DPA, saying he told Al-Asad that "small terrorist groups" must "not destroy the good relationship between Arabs and Europeans" and that the FRG will not allow terrorist actions on its soil. Al-Asad stated that Syria wants to cooperate with the FRG in combatting terrorism, Genscher disclosed. As for Al-Asad's talks with the SFRY President, Belgrade radio said the two sides took a "serious and responsible" position on the problem of terrorism and stressed the need for joint action to combat it.

Egypt

Police arrested a number of demonstrators in Aswan during a 29 April clash with members of an "extremist Muslim faction" who were attempting to hold a demonstration and to "storm" a mosque in the town, an Interior Ministry official announced in a statement reported by Cairo radio.

Southern Lebanon

Two "terrorists" were killed and three IDF soldiers were wounded in a 29 April clash in the eastern sector of Israel's security strip, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio said the Israelis moved some 50 tanks into the security strip 29-30 April.

Maghreb Affairs

Party Meeting — Following a 27-28 April conference in Algiers, four Arab Maghreb political parties issued a joint communique that called for Maghreb unity and urged a "speedy solution" to the Western Sahara problem. The communique, which was broadcast by Algiers radio, noted that the conference was attended by Algeria's FLN, Tunisia's Destourian Socialist Party, and two Moroccan parties — the Istiqlal and the Socialist Union of Popular Forces. The communique added that the parties have agreed to ask the leaders of the three countries to swiftly convene a meeting of a Maghreb "advisory council," whose establishment was urged at the parties' 1984 conference in Tunis.

Tunisia — Opposition leader Ahmed Mestiri has been temporarily discharged from jail on health grounds, Paris radio reported, adding that the decision was made pending a 14 May court ruling on Mestiri's appeal.

DRA

The DRA lodged a protest with Iran over a 21 April Iranian television interview with Afghan "counterrevolutionaries," and warned that such "propaganda" and "hostile" action by Iran against the DRA will have "grave consequences" for bilateral relations, Kabul radio reported.

On the internal situation, BAKHTAR reported that 200 members and the "ringleaders" of the "Jamiyat band" surrendered to the authorities in Faryab Province, in addition to 14 others of various rebel bands. Kabul radio admitted that 3 persons were killed and 17 others were wounded in a rebel mortar and missile attack on Aybak city, Samangan Province, according to a Sarandoy spokesman.

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Foreign Ministers Arrive in Fes; Meeting Begins

Iraqi, Libyan, Saudi Ministers Arrive

LD302013 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Within the framework of the preparations for the emergency Arab summit Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister, Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, have arrived at Fes-Sais airport.

In his statement to the press, the chief of Iraqi diplomacy said:

[Begin 'Aziz recording] The firm policy of Iraq is to participate in the Arab meetings at all levels because we deeply believe in the need for joint Arab action with respect to all problems, challenges, and dangers facing the Arab nation or concerning its countries. So we responded to the generous invitation issued by King Hassan II to an Arab summit preceded by a meeting for the foreign ministers. We are here today to attend the foreign ministers' meeting in order to study the situation and to adopt the necessary measures. [end recording]

On the importance of this meeting the chief of Libyan diplomacy stressed:

[Begin al-Mansur recording] We believe that the importance of this meeting does not need the comments of the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau. I believe that the importance of this meeting is known to Arab people everywhere. The meeting also has international importance. This meeting comes after a superpower — at least it is known as such — carried out a completely unjustified flagrant aggression against a small people. This aggression is not the first, because that same country previously committed another aggression and threatened to use force. Even after the latest aggression and [words indistinct] Condemnation, at the level of countries, peoples, organizations or institutions, this country is still planning aggression, or at least is threatening to use force. This aggression is not only aimed at the Jamahiriyah, but it is primarily aimed at the Arab homeland, and thus it is aimed at what the Arab homeland represents of civilization, progress, and the struggle for freedom and spreading peace. Its goal is to enable that superpower to control and influence. This is the example set by the United States to the world. If the world will not oppose this aggression, the whole Arab world should oppose this aggression. It should abandon this rabid campaign, [words indistinct] in accordance with international law, abandon it completely, or others will behave just as the United States. [end recording]

The Saudi foreign minister expressed his optimism for the success of the Arab meeting, saying:

[Begin Al-Faysal recording] This is the preparatory conference for the summit. Thus we hope that this conference will be able to prepare well for the summit, prepare the agenda, and also prepare an atmosphere appropriate for the convention of the summit. Of course, this is what we hope, but we are also optimistic because this meeting is being held in this good country, which has always been a firm pillar for the causes of the Arab nation. We wish this meeting success. [end recording]

The chiefs of the delegations of the Arab diplomacy were received by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali and the secretary general of the Province of Fes.

Bahrainis, Lebanese Arrive

LD302122 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A short time ago, the Lebanese and Bahraini delegations arrived to participate in the work of the Arab foreign ministers conference.

Qatari Minister Arrives

LD302113 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Fes, 30 Apr (MAP) — Shaykh ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Fez this afternoon, Wednesday, to take part in the Arab foreign ministers' preparatory conference for the emergency Arab summit.

Filali, Klibi Comment After Session

LD010221 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The conference of Arab foreign ministers in preparation for the emergency Arab summit will resume its work tomorrow in Fes after it ended its closed session today, following the public opening session.

After the closed session which lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours, Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs, stated that the session was characterized by an exchange of views and proposals on the agenda and that some delegations expressed their wish to carry out more contacts with their governments about this matter.

[Begin Filali recording] There was an exchange of views about the points and the numerous proposals on the agenda. Naturally, there were some new proposals, and many delegations wished to contact their governments and their [word indistinct]. Therefore we will wait until tomorrow to meet again.

[Unidentified speaker] Which countries made the proposals?

[Crosstalk passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] When is the next meeting?

[Filali] We have not decided yet. Probably late in the morning or early in the afternoon.

[Unidentified speaker] But there definitely will be a meeting?

[Filali] Definitely. Definitely.

[Unidentified speaker] What are the agenda items that have been agreed on?

[Filali] We have so far been talking in general about generalities.

[Unidentified speaker] Does this mean that you have not yet started to discuss the agenda?

[Unidentified speaker] What about the Iraq-Iran war?

[Filali] It is one of a number of points that will be studied. [end recording]

As I said before, the ministerial conference opened its work at the beginning of this evening in the Conferences Palace in Fes. The opening session was characterized by the speeches delivered by Mr Chadli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, and Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. In their speeches they stressed the necessity of closing the Arab ranks and the solidarity among the Arab countries as a basic and necessary condition for facing up to the challenges and dangers that face the Arab nation.

Chadli Klibi said in particular that it is very important that the conference of the Arab foreign ministers is being held to prepare for an extraordinary summit only about 8 months after the summit in Casablanca last August. He praised the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hasan II toward establishing Arab solidarity. He said:

[Begin Klibi recording] There is no doubt that another meeting, which we are preparing for today, of the supreme leadership of the Arab nation in Morocco, which hosted four previous Arab summits, again proves that active efforts are continuously exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II for consolidating Arab solidarity as the only means to face up to the grave dangers that surround our nation. In the name of the Arab League we address our most sincere thanks and gratitude to his majesty for the great services he continuously does for the joint Arab action.

Mr Chairman: Recently, events followed each other so rapidly in the Arab arena that two emergency sessions of the Arab League Council had to be held in a few months along with six meetings of the UN Security Council. In fact, the rapid events that necessitated all these witness the (?escalation) of the threats against our nation and our national security, whether through the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi or as a result of the grave path of the Iraq-Iran war, the obstruction of the peace efforts toward finding a legitimate solution for the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict, or the escalation of the Zionist terrorism in occupied Palestine, the Golan and south Lebanon — terrorism that extended all the way to Tunisia and piracy that reached civilian Arab airliners. The bad effects of this Zionist terrorism include planting despair that international justice cannot deter Israeli aggression. [end recording]

The secretary general of the Arab League concluded by saying that perhaps the picture he presented in his speech is not very promising, but honesty requires facing up to reality with understanding, responsibility, and bravery, and that the great abilities of the Arab nation will allow it to overcome all difficulties, provided that Arab solidarity is built on firm bases.

In his speech, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation stressed the necessity of achieving Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks in order to face up to the challenges. He also stressed the necessity of rising above the small disputes.

[Begin Filali recording] When we see the dangers that threaten the Arab nation, we should rise up to the level of the responsibilities we shoulder. We should avoid disputes, close our ranks, and concentrate our will to face up to the challenges that threaten us.

Brothers: Our disputes have increased, our ranks have become divided, and our stands diverted in the past months to an extent that some of those who are waiting to harm us thought that the era of Arab solidarity has ended. There are some people even in our Arab world itself who do not believe any more in the possibility of achieving this solidarity and are now joking about it. If this means anything, then it means that the people's confidence in us has diminished and that our credibility has become subject to doubts. Perhaps the most important of our duties under these circumstances is to work toward restoring this credibility and that lost confidence. Can we achieve these without respecting our words, fulfilling our promises, and adhering to what we believe of Arab principles and stands? [end recording]

PLO Central Council Holds Second Session

JN301305 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, Apr (INA) — The PLO Central Council held a second working session here today to complete its discussion of the agenda topics. At the beginning of this session PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat submitted a report about the Palestinian and Arab political situation and the developments of the Palestine question. The council, which met under PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, also listened to a report prepared by a special committee called the National Unity Committee on the results of its contacts with the revolution factions. INA has learned that the report was positive and that the special committee will adopt subsequent steps and hold contacts agreed upon to declare the unity of the Palestinian revolution factions.

A Palestinian source told INA that at the end of a third and final session to be held this evening the council will address an appeal to all these factions asking them to ignore their differences and respond to the call for restoring Palestinian unity within the framework of legitimacy, for dealing with the new developments in the Palestinian arena, and for confronting the dangers and challenges to which the Palestinian Arab people and their revolution are exposed.

'Arafat Reviews Situation

JN301846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] For the 2d consecutive day, the PLO Central Council continues its meetings in Baghdad in the presence of brother

leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. The Council listened to a comprehensive review by Abu 'Ammar of the political situation both in the Palestinian and Arab arenas as well as of political developments that have taken place since the PLO Central Council's previous session.

Reviewing the political situation, Abu 'Ammar asserted that attempts to overlook the PLO still exist, adding that our people's steadfastness and their great support for the PLO as their sole legitimate representative have foiled all previous attempts and will certainly foil all the current attempts. Abu 'Ammar reiterated that the Palestinian reality will continue to exist and that no power can overlook the PLO.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar voiced his deep pride in and greetings to the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland for their great rallying around the PLO, for their daily confrontation of the Zionist occupation, and for their firm adherence to the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. During his comprehensive review of the political situation, Abu 'Ammar said that the current stage requires the strengthening of national unity within the framework of the PLO in order to confront all the dangers and challenges to which the Palestinian question and the Arab nation are being exposed.

The PLO Central Council also heard a report prepared by the National Unity Committee, which is made up of nationalist Palestinian figures, as well as the results of its contacts with all parties concerned. The Council highly valued the committee's good efforts to strengthen national unity, which the Council considers necessary.

The PLO Central Council will issue a political statement at the end of its work containing all the points and issues discussed by the Central Council. We hope to broadcast the text of the statement tomorrow, Thursday, God willing.

Meeting Ends; Statement Issued

JN011054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May (INA) — The PLO Central Council has stated that it completely supports the PLO Executive Committee statement issued on 7 March containing the PLO's stand on all the current issues that were mentioned in the referent statement. In a statement following the conclusion of its meetings here at dawn today, the Central Council also supported the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242, a stand which reiterated the PLO's commitment to the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights, chief among which are their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil with Jerusalem as its capital.

The PLO Central Council called on the Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied homeland and on the Arab masses to firmly and decisively confront U.S.-Zionist schemes seeking to undermine the Palestinian people's unity and the attempts to harm Palestinian legitimacy represented by the PLO with the purpose of imposing capitulatory settlements and separate deals.

In its statement, the PLO Central Council says that it has tasked the PLO Executive Committee to follow up the issue and take the necessary and appropriate measures for confronting these schemes and attempts. On the Iraq-Iran war, the statement says that the PLO Central Council emphasized the need to exert all efforts to end this war through peaceful means. The Central Council also stressed that all the aggressions against the Arab nation are part of the same scheme seeking to impose capitulation on the Arab nation. The Central Council also called for holding an Arab summit to confront all the challenges the Arab nation faces.

The PLO Central Council affirmed that the only course for the attainment of a just and lasting peaceful settlement in the Middle East must be based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights, and through an effective international conference under UN auspices with the attendance on equal footing of all UN Security Council permament members and all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO. The PLO Central Council meetings began last Tuesday under PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and Palestinian Revolution Forces commander in chief.

Algerian Named as New Arabsat Director-General

JN010753 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 May 86 p1

[Text] Algiers (REUTER) — Space telecommunications engineer Abdul Kader Bairi of Algeria has been nominated director-general of the Arab Satellite Telecommunications Organisation (Arabsat), officials said Wednesday. Mr. Bair replaces Ali Mashat who was dismissed because of what was officially described as "poor coordination" between him and Arabsat's board of directors. Mr. Bairi was appointed during Arabsat's ninth annual general assembly which ended here Tuesday night. The organisation decided a series of measures to encourage Arab states to make maximum use of the Arabsat satellite, since only 1,300 of its 9,000 circuits are being used at present. The assembly decided to modify rates for rental of Arabsat circuits to bring them in line with those for the Intelsat satellite, and to allow the board to accept applications for circuits from non-Arab clients and non-government Arab users. The next general assembly will be held in Libya.

PLO Radio on Joint Forces Attack of Lahd Positions

JN301921 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces attacked with machineguns and rockets a position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon on the Al-Hamra'-Al-Bayyadah bridge in southern Lebanon at dawn today. The position was severely damaged and a number of agent elements were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also attacked another position belonging to the agent militias in (Tallat al-Ghuzlan) in the Jazzin District at dawn today. The attack, in which rockets and machineguns were used, killed or wounded many agent elements.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Telephone Call From Mubarak

GF301003 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received a telephone call from his brother His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. During the conversation, they had a friendly talk dealing with the close relations between the two countries. They also reviewed the latest developments in the Gulf region in particular, and the Arab situation in general. His highness the amir expressed gratitude, appreciation, and pride for the pioneer role played by His Excellency President Husni Mubarak and the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the service of Arab issues.

DAILY NEWS on Mediation of Fasht al-Dibal Crisis

GF010535 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 1 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By David Tucker]

[Text] Hopes were high last night of a successful mediation to the Fasht al-Dibal crisis between Bahrain and Qatar.

Observers in the Gulf were optimistic that mediation efforts by GCC countries would lead to a settlement following a policy of self restraint by Bahrain. Sources said a statement by Qatar issued last night appeared to indicate that the Qatar Government accepted the principals of the mediation in the dispute by GCC states. Observers praised the mediation by the Saudi Government.

Diplomats taking part in the negotiations to secure the release of the 29 men being held in Qatar have still been unable to make contact with the captives. British, Dutch and now Phillippine Government representatives spent most of yesterday anxiously waiting for a call from the Qatari authorities granting them consular access to the detainees.

Last night a British official in Qatar said:

"We are obviously very concerned to get consular access to them, but there is no reason to believe they have been ill-treated or harmed," he said. "We will just keep plugging away."

Several Gulf-based diplomats who did not wish to be identified said they were mystified why the Qatari authorities were still denying any access to the men. The 29 men have been held since Saturday when Qatari forces landed on the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal, 18 kms from Muharraq.

The British Foreign Office has been drawn into the negotiations for their release and it's known that a senior Dutch politician in the Hague made contact with the Qatari ambassador to Holland.

Spokesman for the companies involved in the incident — Ballast Nedam and Muharraq Engineering — said they had no new information. "We are still completely in the dark."

The two Britons among the captives are chief engineer Richard Thompson and surveyor Brian Davies. The Dutchman is Mr Wim Hoekendyk - Mr Hoekendyk and Mr Thompson both have wives in Bahrain, living at the Ballast Nedam compound at Jasra. The other Briton, Mr Davies, is from Wrexham in Wales and is single. The identities of the two Thais and the 24 Filipinos among the captives have still to be released.

KUWAIT

USSR Official on Relations With Gulf, PLO

GF301715 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Apr 86 p 25

[Interview with Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the press department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Ya'qub Shiha in Moscow — no date given]

[Excerpts] [Ya'qub Shiha] What are your expectations on the future of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab Gulf countries, particularly with Kuwait, in light of recent developments?

[Valeriy Sukhin] We believe that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Gulf countries should be relations of cooperation and friendship. The Soviet Union has diplomatic relations with Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman. There are still a number of Arab Gulf countries that do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This is up to those countries, but in general we believe that the non-existence of cooperation and friendship relations between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries is not normal, since the history of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab world has proved for centuries, particularly during the past 60 years — since the establishment of the USSR — that the Arabs and the Soviet Union have benefited from the friendship between them, particularly if we consider the current events in and around the Arab world. I mean the Zionist-imperialist march which the Arab world is being subjected to. When we see U.S. bombs falling on the heads of the Lebanese and Palestinians, we should think and remember that those bombs are not a threat to the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians alone, but they are also a threat to the whole Arab world. In those circumstances in particular, the relations between the Arabs and their real friends should be relations of friendship and cooperation. It is known that we welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Arab countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. But this issue requires efforts and readiness from both sides. In general, we look with optimism on the future of the relations between the Soviet Union and Gulf countries.

[Shiha] What is your evaluation of the current PLO situation, and is there any new development which requires that Yasir 'Arafat visit the Soviet Union?

[Sukhin] We have already talked about the Palestinian issue. I do not think it is in our interest or in the interest of the Palestinian movement that we talk more about or concentrate on the current points of weakness. With regards to Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet Union's doors are open to any Arab struggler from the Palestin-

ian movement.

Premier Calls for 'Arab Economic Integration'
GF301138 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
29 Apr 86 p 1, 12

[Text] HH the crown prince of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Al Sabah, has called for Arab economic integration, saying it could lead to political unity.

"The Arab world has enough economic capabilities to become economically integrated ... if there are political issues dividing us, then let us use economic issues to unite us," he told the opening session of a seminar on Arab investment. "There are several cases in history where an economic bloc later became a political one," he added.

Shaykh Sa'd said Kuwait welcomed the conference because it believed in the role of Arab businessmen and investors in serving the pan-Arab economy, particularly at the present circumstances when "our nation is facing numerous economic challenges."

Shaykh Sa'd cited as most important economic challenges "ensuring food security, acquiring technological progress and dealing with international economic blocs which necessitate an effective coordination of our economic efforts in a comprehensive cooperation, grouping all Arab countries' plans and goals."

The premier called on Arab investors to formulate their plans and projects with an overall pan-Arab strategy. "Investment means security and development for the Arab world which is the natural place for activities of Arab capital," Shaykh Sa'd said. "Stability, facilities, proper administration and guarantees are the basic factors that should be available to attract capital and encourage it. "Hence it is only natural to shift from the policy of assistance and loans to that of joint projects as it is more feasible for the development and integration process and more effective in straightening links and exchanging interests among Arab countries and peoples," the crown prince said.

Some 600 Arab bankers and investment officials are taking part in the seminar, the third such gathering organized by the Arab League. Topics to be discussed at the three-day meeting are prospects for a common Arab strategy on investment, wider economic cooperation and the need to invest capital in the Arab world.

The chairman of Kuwait's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqr, said dwindling Arab oil revenue, which dropped from $216 billion in 1980 to $95 billion in 1985, would also be discussed. He said he believed such a decline was not tragic "because almost all Arab oil-producing states have completed infrastructure projects ... while non oil-producers will have a smaller fuel bill."

Declining revenues would allow the opportunity for treating social, economic, and political problems such as curbing consumption and dealing with soaring prices, and would prompt a return to farming and to operating factories to elevate production, Al-Saqr said. Al-Saqr advocated investment of Arab capital in Arab countries describing contrary policies as "illogical and dictated by circumstances of backwardness and partioning."

Al-Saqr highlighted that phenomena in the 1980s proved that financial, economic and political dangers were threatening investment in advanced countries in a way that affected the dignity of the investors and their free decision-making. He cited the world debt problems, confusion in the currency markets, and the freezing of assets, as evidence of his warning. He conceded that Arab markets still lacked large investment opportunities and there are difficulty in money transfers in addition to red tape and administrative corruption. Al-Saqr ended on a bitter note, questioning the validity of any progress in industry, agriculture or other spheres as long as Arab lands were open to foreign aggression and no response was made to this aggression.

The GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, 'Abd al-Muhsin Zalzalah, reviewed in a speech the difficulties facing Arab industries on international markets citing specifically protectionist measures abroad and a deluge of foreign goods in Arab market.

OMAN

Interior Minister Arrives for Short Visit
GF301147 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani arrived in Muscat at noon today on a short visit to the Sultanate of Oman. He was received on arrival by Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib; Ahmad 'Abdallah Zayd Al Mahmud, Qatari ambassador in the Sultanate of Oman; and a number of protocol officials at the Sultan's Court.

Delivers Message to Sultan
GF301514 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan ibn Sa'id of Oman has received a written message from Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani dealing with relations between the fraternal countries and issues of mutual concern. The message was delivered by Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani during his meeting today with His Majesty Sultan Qabus. The meeting was attended by Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, and Ahmad ibn 'Abdallah ibn Zayid al-Mahmud, Qatari ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

Departs
GF301615 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani left the country this afternoon following a brief visit to the Sultanate.

He was seen off by Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib;

the Qatari ambassador to the Sultanate; and a number of officials of the Royal Protocol Department.

Oil Minister on Oil Prices, Diversifying Revenues

GF301949 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Muscat, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, has stressed that his country's economic situation is strong despite the deterioration of oil prices.

In a statement to *JUND 'UMAN* magazine to be published tomorrow, Thursday, the Omani minister said the Sultanate of Oman has adopted measures to confront the decline in oil prices. He said: These measures were taken in such a way that they will not affect basic matters or performance efficiency.

He explained that his country's 5-year plan takes into consideration future circumstances. He noted that this plan is characterized by great flexibility in dealing with priorities and a timetable for carrying out the essential projects without affecting the basic goals. Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari said that Oman's oil revenues represent 80 percent of Oman's total foreign currency income which indicates the great reliance on oil as a source of foreign currency.

He added that the Omani Government has made great efforts to develop other sources for national income including agriculture, fisheries, industry, and trade to limit his country's total reliance on oil.

In this regard, he added that although oil represents 80 percent of the income of the Sultanate of Oman, it represents 45 to 50 percent of the total national income, while other activities such as agriculture, fisheries, industry, and trade represent the other half of national income.

QATAR

Government Issues Statement on Dispute With Bahrain

GF010548 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0520 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Doha, 30 May (WAKH) — Qatar has expressed deep regret over the disagreement between it and Bahrain concerning their maritime borders. In a statement issued tonight and broadcast by Doha Radio, Qatar expressed its full gratitude and profound appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, for the continued attention that his majesty has demonstrated to end the dispute between the two friendly countries and the efforts he has made in this regard.

Qatar also expressed its full gratitude and great appreciation for their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries for the sincere care and great attention that they have shown toward resolving the issue in a fair and just manner and for the good of the two fraternal peoples.

Following is the text of the statement issued by Qatar tonight:

Statement by the State of Qatar.

The State of Qatar deeply regrets the disagreement between it and the State of Bahrain concerning their maritime borders. It is a disagreement which Qatar has attempted to resolve through all fraternal and amicable means in a way that secures justice and restores rights to its owner. However, all of its attempts were fruitless as a result of Babhrain's insistence on continuing to violate the sovereignty of the State of Qatar over its maritime province.

Despite this continued violation of its sovereignty, the Government of Qatar maintained the greatest patience, tolerance, and self-control for long years to preserve fraternal relations. Bahrain, however, continued to violate the sanctity of good neighborliness which the State of Qatar takes the utmost care to preserve. It has carried out actions, which include transforming Fasht al-Dibal into an industrial island, an action which violates one of the principles of the mediation carried out by the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — which has our gratitude and appreciation — and which provides for a pledge by each party not to carry out any action which could strengthen its legal position, undermine the legal position of the other party, or benefit the current situation concerning the issue disagreed upon.

Any such action is considered not to have happened and has no legal effect. This principle was asserted by a resolution adopted by the GCC Ministerial Council during its meeting in Riyadh in 1982.

Concerning this violation, the Government of Qatar has been compelled to stop the land filling and construction which Bahrain has carried out at Fasht al-Dibal designed to restore the situation to what it was previously, which is what the principles of mediation and the rulings of the GCC Ministerial Council's resolution were directed at and to which Qatar had totally committed itself.

On this occasion, the State of Qatar wishes to assert its continued commitment to these principles and rulings and to express its full gratitude and profound appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of fraternal Saudi Arabia, for his good efforts in seeking to end the dispute between the two fraternal countries. It also expresses its full gratitude and great appreciation for their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries for the sincere care and great attention they have shown toward resolving the issue in a fair and just manner and for the good of the two fraternal peoples.

Cabinet Discusses Recent Regional Events

GF301145 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani chaired a regular cabinet meeting at Doha palace this morning. At the beginning of the meeting the cabinet reviewed recent events in the region. The cabinet then discussed issues on its agenda and passed relevant resolutions on them.

Foreign Minister Departs for Morocco Conference

GF301029 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 30 Apr (QNA) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, left Doha this morning for Fes, Morocco. He is leading Qatar's delegation to the conference of the Arab foreign ministers scheduled to be held there later today. During the meeting, the ministers will discuss the preparation for the emergency Arab summit which is scheduled to be held next Saturday.

Interior Minister Returns After UAE, Oman Visits

GF301812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani and the delegation accompanying him returned to Doha this evening following a short visit to the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Message From Qatari Amir

GF301826 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Apr (WAKH) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia has received a written message from Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani pertaining to relations between the two fraternal countries and issues of mutual concern. The message was delivered by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare, during his meeting today with the Saudi monarch. The meeting was attended by Saudi Information Minister 'Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir and Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir.

YAR

Further Reportage on PRC's Zhang Jingfu Visit

Discusses Relations With Al-'Arashi

GF301743 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the standing committee, this afternoon received PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and the economic delegation accompanying him, which is currently visiting our country.

Brother vice president welcomed the PRC guest and referred to the depth of the cordial relations between our country and the PRC. He wished that these relations would further develop to serve the interests of the two peoples.

Zhang Jingfu expressed his pleasure with his visit to our country which has firm developing relations with the PRC. The PRC guest has highly evaluated the great achievements of YAR in all economic, development, and other fields under the national leadership of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the Central Organ for Planning, and (Zhang Yang), PRC ambassador in Sanaa.

Talks Conclude 30 Apr

GF010833 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Talks between the YAR and the PRC concluded yesterday at the Central Planning Organ. The talks were chaired by Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the Central Planning Organ; and PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu. The two sides signed the minutes of the talks between them.

PRC Delegation Departs

GF011342 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The PRC economic delegation led by State Councillor Zhang Jingfu left Sanaa this morning following a 6-day visit to our country. During the visit the PRC delegation met with a number of YAR officials.

Lutfi Returns From Amman, Makes Statement

NC301706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo from Amman this afternoon. He had led Egypt's representation to the meetings held by the joint Egyptian-Jordanian Higher Committee, beginning last Monday.

In an arrival statement, the prime minister announced that he is carrying the Jordanian King's reply to President Husni Mubarak's message on following up developments in the Middle East issue and the efforts being made by both countries to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the region. King Husayn's message, he added, also deals with his majesty's view of the recent dispute between Qatar and Bahrain and his desire for President Mubarak to undertake a role to end this sudden flareup between two fraternal countries.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that he will submit a report to President Mubarak tonight on the results of his contacts with senior Jordanian officials during the meetings of the Joint Higher Committee and the overall results of the committees' fourth session in Amman.

The prime minister was received on his arrival by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, Local Government Minister Hasan Abu Basha, and Major General Zaki Badr, the interior minister.

Lebanese President Telephones Mubarak 30 Apr

NC301816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1814 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening.

Egypt, PRC Discuss Shipbuilding Cooperation

NC300917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Eng 'Izzat 'Adil, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, returned to Cairo from Beijing today. Eng 'Adil has been on a week-long visit to the PRC, in response to an invitation from the PRC minister of transport.

In an arrival statement, Eng 'Adil said that during his visit he examined ways of promoting cooperation between Egypt and the PRC in shipbuilding. He also discussed proposals for the improvement of services in the canal. He added that the Suez Canal Authority has approved the establishment of a PRC maritime inspection office, which will issue seaworthiness certificates for PRC ships passing through the canal. Talks also dealt with cooperation between PRC shipyards and the Suez Canal Authority in shipbuilding, in accordance with the requirements of the Egyptian ministry for maritime transport.

It is worth noting that the PRC is one of the heaviest users of the Suez Canal. More than 1,000 PRC vessels pass through the canal every year.

PRC Communist Party Official Arrives in Cairo

NC301946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Zhang Xiangshan, chairman of the PRC Communist Party's Foreign Liaison Department [title as received], and his accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo tonight from Amman on a 5-day visit to Egypt. The PRC official is scheduled to meet with a number of senior Egyptian officials during his stay.

'Extremist' Muslims Attack Police in Aswan

NC301252 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1235 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Interior Ministry has announced that the members of an extremist Muslim faction attempted to demonstrate in Aswan and storm the Al-Nasr Mosque there yesterday afternoon. The police tried to disperse them peacefully and to prevent them from storming the mosque and attacking the worshippers. However, they threw stones at the police, and a number of officers were slightly wounded. The perpetrators were arrested and handed over to the public prosecutor's office for questioning.

Renewed Soviet Presence in Egypt Criticized

PM301258 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 19 Apr 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan "Word of Love" column]

[Text] Some people observe the resumption of Soviet activity in Egypt with concern. They are very disturbed by the return of the red, bulky faces to the television news bulletins and by radio news reports about Soviet delegations coming and going. They are astonished by some papers that make their pages available to the Soviet ambassador in order to advocate communism, justify the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and claim that Egypt is a Soviet gift. These people are even more astonished when they read statements by Soviet officials defending Egyptian-Soviet friendship despite the fact that they have destroyed Egypt and its economy with this friendship, that they conspired against its Armed Forces in 1967, and that we were not spared their attempts in 1973. People become even more alarmed when they see some writers defending Soviet presence in Eastern Europe and the communist occupation of a Muslim state. The latest irony would be when a delegation known as Soviet jurists will visit Egypt. We know very well that the communist system does not recognize human rights nor the profession of lawyer. It only knows the suppression of the people's will and their humiliation.

The concern over the Soviets' return is a general phenomenon. It does not come from nowhere; rather it is the result of a harsh experiment and even harsher memory. People still recall the sixties when the Soviets were everywhere in Egypt; this was a presence which they associate with the era of suppression of freedoms, the opening of detention camps, nationalization, and custodianships. This was when the Communists launched the slogan that there is no freedom for the enemies of the people, monopolized freedom, suppressed the freedoms of others, and

exploited the media in order to spread communism, attack religion, promote atheism, and create hatred among people and classes.

The people's experience of freedom that came after the departure of the Soviets is still recent. The Egyptians have enjoyed the freedom to work, to travel, to express their views, and to have a multiparty system. The people have tasted freedom and they are craving for more. The people have a right to be concerned because the Soviets' return could mean the stifling of this breeze of freedom whose increase rather than decrease we are looking forward to.

The people feel greater concern when they find that the voice of the Communists has become louder; sometimes they call themselves socialists and other times Nasirites because they realize the Egyptians' hatred for communism. Concern becomes even greater when this Soviet campaign comes at a time when the United States is behaving very stupidly; the Communists are gaining new ground while the United States is behaving like a thug and while the Soviet Union is content with talking and some people are still being deceived by its words despite the fact that the Soviets do not help a friend or dare to stand up to the United States. But with words they may fool some people. This is the gravity of the situation in the Arab world: The United States is losing because of its stupidity and the Soviet Union is winning over some public opinion yet it is sucking the blood of the peoples that cooperate with it.

Provisional Agenda To End Iran-Iraq War Reported

LD011337 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1325 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Iraq and Iran have provisionally accepted the agenda for direct negotiations between them to end the war. However, they have failed to agree on the cease-fire arrangements. Announcing this, the UN secretary general affirmed that the agenda of the Iraqi-Iranian talks will center on eight points, but he did not reveal what they were.

He said that he will try to persuade Iran to encourage the UN efforts to bring peace to the Gulf. Tehran has been opposing the UN Security Council's resolution to end the war with Iraq.

KUNA Cites Rabat on Agreement

LD011236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1223 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 1 (KUNA) — Iraq and Iran agreed to negotiate a settlement to end the six-year Gulf war, Radio Rabat announced.

The broadcast monitored by KUNA, said differences on a cease-fire procedure still exist, but United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is quoted by the radio as saying the negotiations will center on eight points.

The U.N. secretary general said, according to the broadcast, the nature of the eight points are not yet divulged.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Forces Occupy Iranian Territory

JN301609 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1545 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,208 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 April 1986]

[Excerpts] O proud Iraqis, the IV Army Corps, whose victories you have enjoyed throughout the years of the war and at whose fighters feet the heads of despotism fell in fire and blood, is today storming their homes, sending a mammoth steam of fire to their positions, hoisting the banner of victory over their stockpiles. Your IV Army Corps is today kindling the fire and turning things upside down.

At 0600 [0200 GMT] of this blessed day, the valiant Al-Nasir and Abu Ubaydah forces attacked the despotic enemy in the area between Fakkeh, (Sheykh Hayyawi), and (Jananah). Through field planning by the IV Army Corps Headquarters under the command of Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad and in a premeditated, sweeping offensive, amid splendid artillery support and colossal support by our gigantic Air Force and bold army helicopter gunships, our armor and infantry forces advanced, thundering and roaring in the face of the enemies, along a front exceeding 21 km, wiping out the enemy's strong defenses, compound obstacles, barbed wire, mixed mines, and fortified positions. Our forces penetrated 12 km deep into their targets and seized an extremely important strategic and vital tactical area of more than 252 square km. With the help of God, all the enemy forces in this area were almost completely destroyed. Only the few who fled escaped death.

Your enemy retreated far inside Iranian territory. A large number of enemy personnel, including some officers, were taken prisoner. Large quantities of serviceable weaponary and equipment, including tanks, armored personnel carriers, and mortars, were seized. We will announce details of losses at a later time

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 30 April, 1986

Saddam Cabled on Successes

JN301732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1655 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Text" of cable from IV Army Corps Commander Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad to President Saddam Husayn on 30 April]

[Excerpt] The heroic Al-Nasr Forces and the valiant Abu 'Ubaydah Forces mounted a sweeping, destructive, and resolute offensive against the vile Khomeyniites' positions at 0600 [0200 GMT] on 30 April and occupied 252 square km of Iranian territory. The road of Martyr Mohammad Sharif, the Sheykh Havi area, and the lands controlling the (Jananah), Shakheh, and (Tall al-Athal) areas were seized. Our brave units imposed their full control on these areas after fierce battles in which your brave knights fought with all the pride of forefathers and genuineness of great Iraq.

Strong Iraqi fire poured down on the dens of the scared Khomeyniite rats from every direction. Your brave men invaded them from all sides, killing large numbers of their remnants, capturing other large numbers, and destroying or seizing large quantities of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and various types of serviceable weapons and equipment.

My lord the victorious leader, while taking pride in this new victory which God has granted to us on this glorious day thanks to your sound directives and enlightened inspiration which is filling our hearts and consciences and giving us determination, power, and insistence on crushing the enemy and teaching it the most bitter lessons and defeats, we pledge on behalf of all fighters of the IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks — that we will continue to strike with an iron fist the heads of the charlatans until we empty them from their rancor, recklessness, and ambitions against our cherished country.

May your live long for this beloved country. May this country live free, strong, and victorious under your leadership. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad, commander of the IV Army Corps

[Dated] 30 April, 1986

Jets Raid Iranian Oil Pumping Stations

JN301647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,209 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God has ordained great victory for us and humiliation and loss for our enemies. This is the reward of oppressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Iraq's anger is resounding over the Khomeyniite heads, which are filled with baseness and evil. They have no escape from Iraq's strikes. Woe to them while they are receiving devastating strikes that are daily harvesting their heads. A miserable destiny awaits them at a time when most of the vital targets in Iran have turned into littered debris at the hands of Iraq's brave eagles.

There is no reward for those who harbor evil, carry out misdeeds, and insist on war and destruction other than dismemberment of their bodies and destruction of their means of aggression. Thus, the destructive thunderbolts of your Air Force planes, O proud Iraqis, carried out bold, sweeping raids on the two oil pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields, on the Marun stations and oil fields, on the so-called Bibi Hakimeh oil stations and fields, and on the oil pumping stations and oil fields in Agha Jari at 1415 [1015 GMT] today. With the courage and great intrepidity of Iraq's men, our planes dropped tons of bombs on their targets, destroying them and leaving them covered with fire and smoke.

Our Air Force planes today carried out 150 combat missions against enemy concentrations and personnel, lending the best support to our ground forces. Our planes then returned safely and triumphantly, carrying the glad tidings of victory, praised be God. Glory be yours, O men of our Air Force — command, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Blessed be your hands. Let your squadrons continue to fly over the heads of the enemy, bringing them catastrophe and their ill fate with their bombs.

2. Our brave naval force, the capable and honest guard of the Arab Gulf waters, mounted a destructive attack on two maritime targets, one large and another very large, off the Iranian coast at 0140 and 0230 today [2140 and 2230 GMT 29 April], scoring direct hits. After carrying out their duty with courage and perfection, the brave lions of the sea returned safely to base in God's care and protection. God bless you, O brave men of the sea. God bless your effort.

3. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued their efficient activities against enemy units in the operational sectors, destroying enemy concentrations, armor, equipment, and vehicles in 85 combat missions, after which they returned safely and triumphantly to base, praised be God.

4. In a brave and bold operation, a heroic combat patrol from our units in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps intercepted a vehicle carrying 11 enemy personnel. It managed to destroy it and kill seven enemy soldiers, including an officer. The four others were captured.

5. Our forward units in the VII Army Corps front continued their combat activities by directing strong fire at enemy units, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed five vehicles, six positions of various types, and one crane, set seven ammunition dumps ablaze, and started large fires in enemy positions.

6. Eight enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, three vehicles were destroyed, and ammunition of various caliber equivalent to five large truckloads was seized in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

[Dated] 30 April, 1986

Spokesman on Oil Station Raid

JN011031 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 May 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To further inflict harsh punishment on the regime of charlatans in Iran for its continuous aggression against our country and its rejection of peace calls, our Air Force planes carried out another successful raid on the oil pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields at 1100 [0700 GMT] today. After carrying out their duty, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, under God's protection and guidance. [Dated] 1 May, 1986

Maritime Targets Attacked 30 Apr

JN301057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1039 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — Iraqi naval units have attacked two maritime targets, one large and the other very large, near the Iranian coast, scoring direct hits against them. A military spokesman told INA that the attacks took place at 0140 and 0230 today. [2140 and 2230 GMT 29 Apr] The spokesman said that the Iraqi naval units returned safely to base.

Saddam Husayn Receives 'Arafat, PNC Speaker

JN301317 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, and the accompanying delegation. Yasir 'Arafat congratulated the president on his birthday. The meeting was attended the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Saddam Speaks to GFTU on Equal Opportunities

JN300900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0648 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that the revolutionary society led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party does not recognize class distinction and that the people are one class and one status from the humanitarian and national viewpoint and also with regard to equal opportunities. The president made this statement during his meeting yesterday with the president and members of the Executive Bureau of the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of his birthday.

The president also affirmed that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is determined to train all the sons of Iraq —the sons of the merchant, the unviersity professor, the worker, and the peasant —even when there is no war. He said that during the summer vacations and also during periods when there are no studies, we must train our men to endure the hardships of life. This training, he added, will not just be confined to the carrying of arms. Civilization, the president explained, will only be built properly and the message will only be conveyed by strong men who can endure hardships for the sake of the values they believe in.

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Fes 30 Apr

JN301122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1112 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz left for Fes today at the head of a delegation to take part in the Arab foreign ministers' meetings scheduled to be held there later today.

King Husayn Message to Gromyko on Plant Incident

JN301851 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Text" of cable from King Husayn to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow.

With extreme regret and profound sorrow, I received the report of the painful incident of the nuclear reactor at the Chernobyl plant. Please accept, in my name and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, our sadness and sorrow at what has befallen your friendly country and great people. We hope the incident will be under controlas soon as possible and the losses held to a minimum. Please accept and convey to the grieved families our condolonces over this misfortune. Please accept my best regards and respect.

[Signed] Husayn

Further Reportage on Visit of Egypt Prime Minister

More on Comments to Press

JN300843 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 24

[Majid 'Asfur dispatch]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi has said that Egypt contacted Libya following the U.S. raid on Libyan territory. Egypt offered medical aid and equipment, and equipped a medical team to leave for Libya to help treat the victims of the raid. However, Lutfi said that Egypt apologized for not supplying Libya with weapons when a Libyan envoy arrived in Cairo to ask for weapons.

Regarding the Tabah issue, the Egyptian prime minister, who was speaking during a meeting with chief editors of local newspapers, directors of information departments, and a number of journalists yesterday, said that Egypt will find a solution to the Tabah issue soon, a solution that will return Tabah to Egypt, because Egypt possesses historical documents proving Egypt's rights in Tabah.

Regarding the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that President Husni Mubarak will make a decision in this regard and he will announce this decision to the public. He said that following this decision, the Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel will be determined. The Egyptian prime minister stressed that Egypt does not fail to help any Arab state which faces crisis. He said that Egypt has always been and will continue to be an Arab state, and that when Egypt talks about peace it does not mean peace for Egypt only, but a just and comprehensive peace for all Arabs.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi pointed out that Egypt did not offer weapons to Libya because weapons in Egypt are for defending Egyptian territory, and because there are bilateral issues that should be discussed before the issue of weapons. He said that when the Libyan envoy arrived in Cairo, the Egyptian leadership thought he would discuss bilateral relations and good neighborliness, and not immediately talk about weapons.

On political coordination between Egypt and Jordan, the Egyptian prime minister said the relations between the two countries are excellent, and that there are direct continuous contacts between the two countries' leaders, His Majesty King Husayn and his brother President Husni Mubarak.

Minutes Signed; Lufti Departs

JN301555 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amman — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi left Amman for Cairo this evening after a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he led the Egyptian side to the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee. An official sendoff was held for Lutfi and the accompanying delegation. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a number of ministers saw the Egyptian delegation off.

Minutes on the fourth session of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee, which was held 28-30 April 1986 in Amman, were signed at the Prime Ministry today. Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi signed the minutes on the Egyptian side and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i signed on the Jordanian side.

The minutes include decisions and recommendations by the committee in its fourth session to reinforce cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, agriculture, transportation, planning, telecommunications, culture, education, tourism, information relations, manpower, supporting steadfastness in the occupied territory, oil, mining, health, and industry.

It has been decided to hold the fifth session of the Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee during the second half of October 1986 in Cairo.

An agreement on tourism was also signed at the Prime Ministry. The agreement was signed on the Egyptian side by Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and on the Jordanian side it was signed by Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities.

Joint Talks With Norway Begin in Amman 30 Apr

JN301621 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1445 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 30 Apr (PETRA) — Talks were held at the Foreign Ministry here today between the Jordanian side led by Dhuqan al-Hindawi, minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs and acting foreign minister, and the Norwegian side led by Foreign Minister [title as heard] Torbjorn Froysnes. The talks dealt with international issues, the current situation in the region, and bilateral relations.

Al-Hindawi reviewed the current situation and the dangerous tension resulting from not reaching a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the region. He also reviewed the danger of the Iraq-Iran war for the region. He noted Jordan's role in reaching a just, comprehensive peace that guarantees the Palestinian people's legitimate rights through the convocation of an international peace conference with the participation of all sides concerned and the UN Security Council permanent member states. The minister also touched on the practical and effective role that the European states can perform to boost efforts to establish peace in the region.

For his part, the Norwegian minister reviewed the results of his visits to a number of countries in the region. He reviewed Norway's assessment of the grave dangers resulting from the continuation of the Arab-Israeli dispute and lack of a solution to this dispute through peaceful means. He said that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war will lead to further tension whose dangers go beyond the region to reach Europe and the entire world.

The two sides reviewed bilateral realtions, fields of cooperation, and ways to promote their relations.

AL-DUSTUR Calls for Clear Definition of Terrorism

JN250904 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 25 Apr 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "International Terrorism and Arabs' Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] It is clear that the U.S. Administration has succeeded in dragging the West European states into its fierce campaign against so-called international terrorism. This was shown by the expulsion of Libyan nationals from the EEC states, the reduction of the Libyan diplomatic missions in those countries, and the imposition of economic and trade restrictions on Libya.

This stand has refreshed President Reagan's morale to the extent that yesterday he threatened to strike at other capitals in the Middle East. He also asserted that he will make the subject of international terrorism a major point in his talks with the industrialized countries' leaders at the Tokyo conference that will be held soon.

Amid this violent U.S. campaign against terrorism, matters became confused, facts were lost, and nobody realized the urgent need for a clear and specific definition of the terrorism that should be combatted on the international level.

Perhaps the most serious thing about the whole subject is that the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movements, including the Palestinian people, to obtain their rights and liberate their countries from the remnants of colonialism — a struggle which is supported by international law and human rights — has been included in terrorism, which gives a colonialist country the right to pursue terrorism everywhere on the pretext of self-defense. Israel did this when it raided the PLO Headquarters in Tunis.

The countries in this region are required to act in two ways: first, warn the United States and Europe about the results of mixing up the legitimate resistance to the Israeli occupation of Palestine with the irresponsible acts against innocent civilians in the world capitals. Second, earnestly work on the Arab level itself with the aim of curbing the terrorist incidents against civilians which clearly harm the Palestine question and the reputation of the Arabs and Muslims.

Killing hostages, hijacking planes, blowing up trade markets, assassinating tourists, and attacking places of worship have stained the image of the Arabs and Muslims with barbarism and savagery, disgusted the civilized peoples, and made them hostile to everything that is Arab and Muslim. Moreover, these things do not support a cause, liberate a land, or restore lost rights.

The Arab world cannot stand idly by in view of this world clamor about terrorism, especially if it portrays the Arab world as the first defendant.

The responsibility for safeguarding the Arab and Muslim image, with the magnanimity and chivalry it has been known for throughout history, should be shouldered by every Arab.

Standing by fraternal Libya when it was subjected to the U.S. raids does not necessarily mean that we agree with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's plan to export revolution from Tripoli. He who declares war on world governments in this manner should not find it strange that these governments will reply to him using the same methods.

If Col al-Qadhdhafi expects support from his Arab brethren when he is subjected to aggression, which is his right, then his brethren have the right to call on him for self-control and to avoid unnecessary encroachments on foreign countries, and to stop creating problems that will involve both them and him in problems with others.

In its conflict with Israel, the Arab nation is in dire need of the friendly peoples' understanding, sympathy, and support for Palestinian rights.

Israelis Reportedly Send Tanks, Artillery to South
NC302023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] According to information which we have received from the south, extensive military movements are taking place along the southern international border. Israeli enemy forces have moved approximately 50 tanks into the occupied security zone during the past 48 hours. They have also established observation posts, built new fortifications, and positioned long-range artillery in the western, eastern, and central sectors of this area.

Defendant in U.S. Embassy Blast Released on Bail
NC010446 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Citing a judicial source in Beirut, REUTER reports that the military tribunal has agreed to release some detainees accused of blowing up the U.S. and Iraqi Embassies and of attacking the Turkish mission. REUTER adds that Husayn Salih Harb will be freed on 200,000 pounds bail. Harb has been charged with blowing up the U.S. Embassy on 18 April 1983. The explosion left 63 people dead. He is also accused of responsibility for the blast at the Iraqi Embassy on 15 November 1981, which caused 60 deaths.

FRG Official, Al-Jumayyil Discuss Terrorism
NC301824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil met with Reinhardt Schlagintweit, head of the FRG Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, today. The FRG official was accompanied by his country's ambassador to Beirut.

After the meeting, the German diplomat said: We discussed bilateral relations, as well as regional issues. I took the opportunity of my visit, which comes at a time when an Arab summit might be convened, to explain our stand on mutual problems and the issue of terrorism to President al-Jumayyil, a stand based on Arab-European cooperation. I stated our belief that Europeans and Arabs must cooperate in a joint battle against terrorism.

He added: President Al-Jumayyil clearly explained to me his view on terrorism and its causes, as well as his analysis of the issue. I believe that what he said was important. President al-Jumayyil's position is a correct one. For my part, I explained the European stand to him. We then discussed the internal situation in Lebanon and the ways and means to ensure thatthe European initiative will be constructive, including the German contribution. The president explained to me his political and economic views, which I have promised to convey to my government.

Prime Minister Karami Returns From Damascus
NC302110 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who left for Damascus this morning, returned to Tripoli in the afternoon. During his short visit to the city, he met with Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, his Syrian counterpart, in the morning and with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at noon. Their talks dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon, as well as with the regional situation in light of recent events.

Al-Turk Leaves for Arab Ministers Meeting in Fes
NC301241 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk left Beirut this morning for Morocco. He will represent Lebanon at the Arab foreign ministers meeting that will prepare for the emergency Arab summit conference.

In a predeparture statement Al-Turk said that the purpose of holding a meeting of Arab foreign ministers is to prepare for the summit conference which is scheduled in principle to be held on Saturday. He explained that the foreign ministers will discuss three matters: The venue of the summit conference, its date, and its agenda. Views on the agenda differ. Some are demanding that it be confined to one subject, that is, the Libyan-U.S. conflict, while others want other topics to be discussed. In any event, Lebanon will support whatever the Arabs agree upon. If it is decided to include other topics on the agenda, we will be sure to raise the issue of the South at the conference.

Al-Turk affirmed that the issue of the South does not concern the Southerners alone but all Lebanese. He said that the entire Lebanese situation continues to be overshadowed by cloud, but expressed the hope that the next few weeks will bring developments that could prompt us to be optimistic about the future.

Defense Minister in Favor of Halat Airport
NC010507 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has declared that the establishment of the Halat airport is not a divisive move. The airport, 'Usayran added, is urgently needed by all Lebanese, as well as by those who visit Lebanon.

Mashariqah Addresses May Day Rally in Latakia

JN010952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0638 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah at May Day rally in Latakia — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, brother workers, and compatriots: Our steadfast country, our people's struggler masses, and the masses of our toiling class are celebrating workers' day on 1 May, the day of the toilers, along with the masses of workers all over the world. It pleases me to represent struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, in this celebration and to convey to the masses of our workers' class his cordial greetings and great appreciation of its distinct role in all fields of construction and to also convey his cordial greetings to our people's struggler masses in Latakia Governorate — a strong Ba'thist bastion in our steadfast, struggler country.

The celebration of this noble occasion is a true expression of the great esteem held by our people, party, and secretary general President Hafiz al-Asad for the workers' class — the class that toils and sweats, gives abundantly to the homeland and citizens. wages the battles of internal reconstruction with all available means — battles of building the solid material bases for steadfastness and confrontation, effectively participates in our popular masses' progress and socialism march under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the Arab nation's march on the path of victory and liberation, and plays a basic role in confronting the conspiracies that are being hatched by imperialism and racist Zionism — conspiracies that are aimed against our country's steadfastness and leading pan-Arab role as well as the gains of our popular masses and workers' class on the path of progress and socialism. The worker's class has presented many righteous martyrs in the confrontation agaisnt the savage imperialist-Zionsit onslaught and the defense of the popular masses' gains and achievements. If this is the workers class' role in the process of reconstruction and confrontation, then it is no wonder that this class has enjoyed the care and attention of the party and leader. Comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad has honored our workers' class by issuing a number of decrees entrenching this class' role in the fields of production in the interest of the homeland and the citizens by granting this class the Omayyad Medal in appreciation of its constructive role and continuous sacrifices and by ordering the promulgation of the Workers Basic Law, which is considered a revolutionary achievement and a great endowment by the Party and leader for the toiling masses.

Brother workers, having failed miserably in its political efforts to dominate the Arab region and control its political, economic, military, and cultural resources, completely liquidate the Palestine question and entrench the Zionist entity in Palestine and give it the opportunity to attack and expand at the expense of Arab territory and the Arab nation, the United States resorted to direct military action and carried out its criminal aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Many innocent citizens, including women, children, and old people fell victim of this aggression. Furthermore, the Untied States has begun to threaten Syria from time to time. The U.S. imperialists forget that steadfast Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad cannot be terrorized by threats. These threats will not prevent Syria from continuing its national and pan-Arab struggle policy. The Americans and the Israelis must understand that aggression agaisnt Syria will not be a picnic and that the steadfast Syrian people, who are led by President Hafiz al-Asad and who have produced from their ranks youths who have chosen the path of immortality and noble eternal life — the path of martyrdom for the sake of the homeland's victory and dignity — will succeed in repulsing the aggression of the aggressors and foiling the imperialist-Zionist plan. The United States may claim that it is preventing terrorism. However its use of of armed force and its threat to use this armed force confirms that it is engaging in the worst form of international terrorism. The Americans should know that we will find the ways and means that will enable us to reply to any aggressive acts. They should also know that threatening with aggression or carrying out direct military action will only make us more determined to confront the plans of the aggressors and will confirm the inevitability of the conflict with the imperialist and Zionist forces which, as leader President Hafiz al-Asad said, are pursuing an aggressive policy and that we have no choice but to face this policy.

Comrades, brother workers. Regarding Lebanon, Syria continues to extend absolute support for the fraternal Lebanese people for the sake of regaining their national unity, achieving accord among all the Lebanese, and foiling all attempts at fragmentation, partition, and hegemony. We assert here what President Hafiz al-Asad recently said that if accord is not achieved in Lebanon with Syria's support, then nobody will be able to achieve it. Consequently, if the fighting in Lebanon does not stop with Syria's help and if the civil war in Lebanon does not end with Syria's assistance, then this war will not end. Regarding the Lebanese national resistance, which is struggling to liberate southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation, Syria constantly affirms its unlimited backing and support for this resistance — resistance which records more heroic epics everyday until the southern Lebanese soil is purged from the filth of the Zionist occupation.

Comrades, the Iraq-Iran war was one of two big blows dealt to the Arab nation. The first of these blows was Egypt's removal from the trench of Arab confrontation due to the treacherous Camp David accords that were signed with the Zionist enemy by the killed traitor Anwar al-Sadat. The second was the collusion of the agent fascist right-wing regime of Baghdad with the imperialist and Zionist forces through waging a war against the Iranian revolution. This resulted in removing Iraq from the arena of conflict with the Zionist enemy, dissipating its potentials, and exhausting its resources in a war in which the Arab nation has no interest and which only serves imperialist and Zionist interests. This war resulted in destroying the potentials of a fraternal country, which is Iraq, and a friendly country, which is Iran — potentials which were on the confrontation front with the Zionist enemy in Palestine. The agent fascist right-wing regime in Iraq is responsible for removing Iraq from the arena of the Arab-Zionist conflict and obstructing Iraq's pan-Arab role. It is also responsible for the Iraqi people's agonies and tragedies as a result of this regime's bloody policy that directly serves the interests of the imperialist and Zionist policy in the region.

Comrades, brother workers, and brother citizens. Our popular masses, with their workers, peasants, and all other militant groups, are determined to continue the triumphant militant march of construction, liberation, progress, and socialism under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the Arab nation's march on the road to victory and liberation, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and president of the republic. They are also determined to confront the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the racist Zionists as well as their aggressive policies in the Arab region. They are also determined to work to build the solid material base for steadfastness and confrontation and to achieve the strategic balance between Syria and the Zionist enemy to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the usurped pan-Arab rights, foremost being the Palestinian Arab people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land. Nobody can liquidate the Palestine question and Zionism will not be able to achieve its expansionist ambitions. Our conflict with Zionism is one of existence and will continue until it is decided in favor of the Arab nation and rights and until the Arab nation is able to achieve all its pan-Arab objectives. Our policy toward all of this is a principled, firm policy. No obstacle can obstruct our struggle to achieve the objectives of this policy and we will not be weakened by threats. Our popular masses will not be diverted from attaining the objectives of their struggle by a criminal activity carried out by some treacherous criminals and hirelings here and there. Our popular masses fully know that the treacherous criminals and hirelings who shed the blood of innocent citizens, including children, women, and old men, in recently-committed crimes in the service of the Arab nation's enemies will not escape the people's grip and will receive just punishment for their crimes and sins against the homeland and citizens.

We call on the toilers in Egypt, the workers of Arab Egypt and 'Abd al-Nasir's Egypt, to continue the uprising in the face of Camp David and to confront the attempts of U.S.-Israeli hegemony over Egypt and also for regaining the Egyptian workers class' status and position alongside the Arab workers class in its struggle against and confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist schemes and in resisting all forms of exploitation and injustice.

ALGERIA

Communiques Released by Maghreb Parties

LD301230 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Joint communique and "political communique" issued by the Arab Maghreb Parties meeting in Algiers; date not given]

[Text] The political talks between the Arab Maghreb parties taking part in the commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the Tangier Conference, continue this morning at the Maqam al-Methaq Hotel.

The current Algiers meeting culminated in the issuance of a political communique — which aims to deal with the Arab situation, whether in the Arab East or the Arab Maghreb, with all its developments — in addition to a joint communique between the four parties, which will determine ways of enabling the consolidation of initiatives which aim to bolster the historical and civilized ties between the peoples of the region of the great Arab Maghreb along the path of unity.

This is the text of the political communique:

The parties taking part in the fourth Tangier Conference, held in Algiers on 27 and 28 April, having reviewed the situation existing in the Arab homeland, whether in the Arab East or Arab West; igiven the repeated aggressions against the Arab nation and its right to freedom, sovereignty, self-determination and unity; given the escalation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and the sophisticated information campaign which has misled world public opinion; believing that the unity of the Arab Maghreb is an undivisible part of the initiative for the comprehensive unity of the Arab nation; and out of their conviction to provide the objective conditions for the mobilization of the Arab peoples and the consolidation of their common stuggle against colonialism and imperialist hegemony; and to eliminate factors leading to division, fratricide, and perdition, they state their high esteem for the steadfastness of the brave Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO. They call for siding by it and endeavoring to achieve the unity of rank between the various detachments of resistance.

They also hail the fighting spirit of the people in the occupied Arab territories against the practices of the Zionist entity. They support the resistance of the fraternal Lebanese people against the Israeli occupation and they affirm their support for all efforts which aim to preserve the unity of Lebanon, its Arab character, and the independence of its decisionmaking. They call for increasing and coordinating efforts at all levels to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war on the basis of an immediate halt of the fighting; withdrawal from all occupied territories to international borders; the start of peaceful negotiations to put an end to the problems between the two countries, in accordance with Algiers Agreement. They also call for eliminating any foreign intervention in the region for the sake of sparing the blood of Muslims, and to avoid the squander of their potentials and in an endeavor to unite the two countries' potentials for confronting Zionist and imperialist challenges. They call on the Arab Maghreb countries and all other Arab countries effectively to face up to the dangerous consequences resulting from the aggression of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against both Libya and Tunisia and they express their absolute solidarity with the fraternal peoples to ward off any new imperialist aggression. They call for cleaning up the atmosphere between neighbors and eliminating the causes of tension in relations between the brethern on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs, respect for the right of each people to self-dermination and choice in the political system that it wants. They reiterate their call for a speedy solution to the Western Saharan problem, in the service of the interests of the Arab Maghreb and in accordance with the aspirations of its peoples for unity, progress, and stability.

They affirm their support for the fraternal Moroccan people in Their struggle to recover sovereignty over the the towns of Seuta, Mellila, and other islands belonging to them and they condemn the continuation of practices which aim to implement the policies of wiping out and imprisonment.

The joint communique between the parties of the Arab Maghreb contains the following:

At the invitation of the FLN Party, in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the historical Tangier conference and in implementation of the established recommondations of the Tangier conference that was held at the same town, in 1983; and the 3d conference held in Tunis in 1984; the 4th conference was held in Algiers on 27 and 28 April 1986, with the participation of the following parties' delegations:

The Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party led by brother Bedi Bakkouche, member of the Politburo and the director of the party; the Moroccan Istiqlal Party led by its secretary general, brother Mohamed Boucetta; the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) led by its first secretary, brother Abdelrrahim Bouabid; the FLN party led by brother Mohammed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and the official in charge of the FLN Central Committee permanent Secretariat.

The members of the delegations were received by Brother Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN party and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. They also took part in a grand popular meeting, during which they affirmed the necessity to continue efforts which aim to honor the spirit of the Tangier Conference and implement its resolutions to surmount circumstancial obstacles and to lay the pillars of unity between the peoples of the Great Arab Maghreb.

The parties taking part in this conference consider, having recalled the fundamental principles agreed upon during the Tangier Conference and which have stemmed up from a common and historically deeply rooted [?source] in the Arab-Islamic civilization, which has stamped with one stamp the societies of the Arab Maghreb and was confirmed by the common struggle of the three peoples against colonialism. These principles are also based upon our era's logic: The inevitability of the common fate in facing up to the prime challenges in all spheres and at all levels to achieve the quest of progress and building a better future; that dangerous tension, being witnessed by the Arab Maghreb region and the Mediterranean basin as a result of the escalation of the

imperialist onslaught and the endeavor of the hegemonist forces to see the unjust international economic order continues, compel us to intensify efforts and make opportunities available for securing a meeting betwen the peoples at all levels and through all channels; in a manner that would secure an end to the causes of division, help escape from economic and cultural dependency, and link up the peoples of the region with a solidarity which is stemming from the common interests; in a manner that would affirm historical relations and epitomize the aspriations of the masses vis-a-vis a free and dignified existence.

Proceeding from what already has been stated above and in an endeavor to strengthen the will of the peoples of the Arab Magreb in safeguarding and consolidating their independence, preserving their originality, and providing means for their thrust toward the establishment of a fixed structure; and in [an] endeavor to lay down the bases of an inegrated economy which aims to achieve a comprehensive and balanced development that would secure the material and intellectual level for the sons of the region with the help of some practical projects, which stem from the present and look forward to the future, the representatives of the four parties decide the following:

Note the efforts taken by the four parties with leadership of the three countries to implement the recommendations of the first Tangier Conference, recently affirmed by the Tunis communique, with regard to the establishment of an advisory council at the level of the Arab Maghreb, stemming from the legislative bodies. Its task is to study all issues which aim to achieve the edifice of the Arab Maghreb in all fields — political, economic, and social — and to put forward some suggestions in this respect to the concerned leadership.

The participating parties have committed themselves to exert all efforts with the presidents of the three countries for the first meeting of this body to be held as soon as possible.

The establishment of a permanent political committee, which includes three members from each of the four parties, to be convened at least twice a year to lay down the unionist developments, [as heard] future visualizations and to follow up their implementation.

The four parties are committed to continuing the intensified efforts which aim to popularize the idea of the unity of the Arab Maghreb and spread it among the large popular masses, national institutions, masses' organizations, scientific, cultural, and vocational organizations, and particularly plant it among the young generations.

The delegations of the four parties, while they noted the good and fraternal atmosphere which prevailed over this meeting and which might help in achieving a new momentum toward the very much sought after unity, in accordance with the peoples' aspirations and the masses' longing, express their thanks to the FLN party for its warm welcome and hospitality, and for its effort to make this fourth conference successful.

LIBYA

'Large-Scale' Campaign Will Explain U.S. Agression

LD011039 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1020 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May, (JANA) — JANA has learned that the Great Jamahiriyah will undertake a large-scale campaign to explain the dimensions of the U.S. Atlanticist aggression against the Libyan Arab peoples and to thank the countries and peoples of the international community that resolutely stood by the side of the Libya Arab people in their brave and heroic confrontation of this aggression. For this purpose, delegations will pay visits to certain countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi: America Launching 'Tenth Crusade'

LD010950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (KUNA) — In an interview with the United Arab Emirates newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published here today, Libyan president [as heard] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the superpowers' use of military force was an expression of their desperation and lack of justification and argument and that the American aggression on Libya used as a cover the so-called issue of terrorism at a time when the United States had no proof to support its allegations. Had the United States had such proof, he said, it would have presented it to the European community. He added that the truth of the matter is that the conflict is one of willpower — "the will to be independent and the will to dominate." Al-Qadhdhafi affirmed: "Our willpower is up to the level of the strength of our objectives, and it is definitely stronger than the Sixth Fleet."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked "are we responsible for everything that happens in this world just because America says so to justify its plots and aggression? Should we be dragged into a logic that mixes between terrorism and resistance?".

Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the American aggression has helped to bring out the Arab solidarity with Libya on the official and popular level. This was clearly evident in the call by the Arab kings and presidents for the holding of an Arab summit conference, without us asking them to do so, he said. Speaking of the Libyan conflict with the United States, he said that the issue at stake is not terrorism — nor is it Rome or Vienna. There is not one single piece of evidence to show that we have participated in acts of terrorism, "and if the United States possesses any proof, why has it not presented it to the European community until now?"

He said that the truth of the matter is that the issue is one of imperialism and a conflict of wills between independence and subservience between liberation and domination, between unity and division. He added it is one of Palestine, freedom, and the independence of decisionmaking.

Al-Qadhdhafi also said that America now leads the tenth crusade campaign. It bombed towns, universities, and hospitals and killed women and children. We will not surrender to the American will; we will not relinquish our personality, and we will not neglect our

rights. He also pointed out that the matter is not open to hesitation. He said that the question is a matter of life or death, and this is our principled belief. If we preserve it, we will survive and if we abandon it, we have doomed ourselves to death.

He said that the Italians, the Spaniards, the French, and the Germans have made contacts with him and have asked him to wait for Reagan for 24 months until Reagan goes after his presidential term expires. The Libyan President [as heard] said that Reagan's behavior is pushing Libya to become another Cuba and to declare its full alignment with the Warsaw Pact. He emphasized that he is expecting a greater role from the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet Union has already started to move toward this role.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, he said that he is against it, and that he is personally very hurt about the fall of victims from both Muslim sides. With regard to the Arab summit, he said that it will, God willing, be held soon without an agenda to discuss the NATO-American aggression. And anyone who wishes to raise an issue may do so.

Jallud Warns of Summit Exploitation of Jamahiriyah

NC301114 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 29 Apr 86 P 1

[Text] Tripoli, Ghassan Mukhal dispatch — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud has accused certain Arab countries of attempting to exploit the forthcoming Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Morocco, to force the Libyan Jamahiriyah to make concessions and, consequently, to achieve politically what the United States failed to achieve militarily through its aggression against Libya.

In an interview with *AL-SAFIR* in Tripoli, Jallud noted that Arab governments will try to take advantage of the upcoming summit to achieve their own objectives or those compatible with American designs in the Middle East. As a result, they would like to have this summit deviate from its basic aim, namely, a discussion of the effects of America's aggression and the preparation of a collective Arab response to Washington.

Jallud went on to say that the Jamahiriyah will resist any attempt to force a change in its Arab revolutionary line, or to compel it to make promises that run counter to this policy.

He added that these countries are trying to achieve politically what America's barbaric raids failed to achieve militarily. He noted that these states are trying to exploit the convening of the summit to apply pressure to get Husni Mubarak's regime readmitted to the Arab League without having abrogated the Camp David accords, to get 'Arafat reinstated as the legitimate chairman of the PLO, and to adopt a position that supports Saddam Husayn's regime in the Gulf war. All these attempts will be made in the name of Arab solidarity.

Continuing, Jallud explained the Jamahiriyah's insistence that the summit's work center on a discussion of the U.S. aggression against Libya and a collective Arab response with the goal of preventing any repetition of it.

Jallud reiterated that the American raids failed to attain their principal objectives, which were to assassinate Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, destroy Libya's military infrastructure, and force the Libyan Jamahiriyah to amend or change its revolutionary line.

Jallud also touched on the losses suffered by Libya as a result of these raids. He said 37 people were killed and 93 others wounded, the majority of whom were civilians. Maj Jallud warned that Libya's reply to any future attacks would be firmer and more painful, as the Jamahiriyah has benefited from the lessons of the last confrontation. He explained that the Jamahiriyah is determined to take advantage of its victory over U.S. aggression through a sound policy, which will be employed on the pan-Arab and Islamic levels.

Jallud stressed the importance of unity among the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Iran, Syria, the fighting forces in Lebanon, and those of the Palestinian revolution. Jallud expressed hope that the Libyan experiment in meeting U.S. aggression head on would inspire the unification of the Arab masses in a confrontation with the new imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Support Reported Growing for Libyan Summit Venue

LD010920 Tripoli JANA in English 0854 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 21, May 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY (JANA) has come to know that the presidents of Syria and Algeria, the rulers of Kuwait and United Arab Emirates have all agreed to convene the Arab emergency summit in Great al-Jamahiriyah. It has also been learnt that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has informed a Libyan envoy during his meeting with him today in Riyadh that Saudi Arabia agrees to hold this summit in Al-Jamahiriyah so as to discuss U.S.-NATO aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Jallud Receives Iran's Velayati, Rafiqdust

LD301516 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1441 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Apr (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud received this morning Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister; Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iran's minister of national guards; and the members of the accompanying delegation.

Explains U.S. Raid Motives

LD010604 Tehran IRNA in English 0550 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, May 1, IRNA — Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership council, said here Wednesday that the objective of the recent U.S. attack on Libya was to force the latter to compromise and keep silence vis-a-vis treasons committed against Palestinian cause and freedom-fighting movements in the region. Major Jallud was speaking in a meeting with the visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust.

He stressed that the Libyan people were determined to live in a revolutionary manner or die for the sake of their revolution. He expressed assurance of Iran's support for Libya [as received] and added that their visit to Tripoli was a proof to the deep solidarity and unity between the two Muslim countries.

Meanwhile, Velayati reiterated full support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Libyan people and government and praised their firm determination. No doubt, he added, the U.S. had no reasonable excuse for launching and attack against Libya and noted that the attack was carried out with the cooperation of reactionary regimes in the region. Velayati stressed that Muslim nations were decisive to confront plots of the enemies and root out the Zionist regime.

Velayati, Delegation Leave

LD301920 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Apr (JANA) — Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, and brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iran's minister of the Revolution Guards, and the delegation accompanying them left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

UN Protest Lodged Over UK's Expulsion of Students

LD301232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1150 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 30 Apr (JANA) — The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has denounced the "arbitrary measures" adopted by Thatcher, the murderer of children, against the Libyan Arab students in British universities and educational institutes.

In a note delivered to the UN secretary general yesterday, he condemned the British authorities' use of methods of intimidation and terrorization and all means of threatening, instigation, and pressure against the Libyan students in a desperate attempt to force them to accept political asylum in some cases and to mobilize them to work against their country in other cases, thus committing another act of conspiracy against the great Jamahiriyah.

He said that all these acts "were a cheap attempt to defame Libyan citizens and an overt use of all means of psychological pressure and the fabrication of false charges against them." The brother secretary affirmed that Britain's arbitrary practices are a violation of all international convention, usages, and principles of behavior. They also violate the spirit of the Human Rights Declaration and of the International Institute of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

The brother secretary considered all these arbitrary measures to be part of an aggressive political program pursued by the British Government in collusion with the U.S. Administration against a small peaceful country which is a member of the United Nations.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign liaison drew the attention of the UN secretary general and the international community to the gravity of this premeditated escalation of aggression by the British Government against the Libyan Arab people — a matter which constitutes a clear premediated violation of the principles of the United Nations, the UNESCO, and the principles of human rights.

The brother secretary requested the circulation of this note as a document of the UN General Assembly under the article pertaining to human rights and scientific and technical development.

Canada To Accept Students

NC301330 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Canada has announced that it accepts without reservation the Libyan Arab students of aeronautics who were forcibly deported by the Thatcher government and prevented from continuing their studies in Britain. A spokesman for the Canadian Federal Immigration Authority stressed that no obstacles will be placed in the way of Libyan Arab students who wish to study in Canada.

MAURITANIA

Ould Minnih Leaves for Arab Ministers Conference

AB302043 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Nouakchott yesterday evening for Morocco to attend the Arab foreign ministers' conference scheduled to take place at Fes. The meeting is expected to prepare the extraordinary summit of Arab heads of state upon the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah following the U.S. air raid on Libya. The extraordinary summit is expected to take place on 3 May at Fes, Morocco.

SUDAN

Libyan Praises April Uprising, Affirms Aid Role

JN291835 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 29 Apr (SUNA) — Bashir (Huwayyij), secretary of the vocational popular congresses affairs in the Jamahiriyah, has said that the Sudanese people's April uprising has given momentum to the pan-Arab struggle. He noted that this uprising was able to uproot the agent Numayri regime, proving that the masses can seize power. The head of the Libyan delegation now visiting the country added that the delegation is visiting Sudan to represent the fraternal Libyan people in the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and to attend the next session of the Assembly on 6 May.

On the brutal U.S. raid on the Jamahiriyah, the head of the visiting Libyan delegation said that the raid endangers peace in the entire world and may cause a third world war. He added that U.S. strike at civilians and children is considered terrorism. He said the raid expressed imperialism's rancor against the whole Arab nation, and not against the Jamahiriyah alone.

His excellency affirmed that the Libyan military support for Sudan falls within the framework of the military agreement reached between the two countries to develop defensive capabilities against imperialism and colonialism, and not to wage a war in the south.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Delegation

JN301527 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — The delegation of the Libyan General People's Congress Secretariat General has praised the heroic stand of the Sudanese people toward the U.S. imperialist onslaught against Libya aimed at destroying the Libyan people's militant role. This came during a meeting with Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab this morning. The Libyan delegation conveyed the greetings of the Libyan Basic Popular Congresses to the Sudanese people as well as the greetings of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab.

Bashir Huwayyij, secretary of the vocational popular congresses and member of the Secretariat General, touched on the emergency Arab summit in Morocco. He noted that the Jamahiriyah had called for this conference to adopt practical measures to confront that brutal onslaught aimed against the Arab world, to respond to the EEC decisions against the Jamahiriyah, and to face the U.S. economic decisions against the Jamahiriyah.

TUNISIA

Essebsi Says Libya Obstructs Maghreb Construction

LD300413 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Report on the address by Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi to the Tunisian House of Representatives in Tunis on 29 April]

[Text] Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs, today addressed the House of Representatives about the march of constructing the Maghreb unity. He pointed out the meeting that took place in Algeria on the anniversary of the Tangiers conference at the level of the Maghreb parties that led the liberation battles in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. The Tangiers conference showed the will of the peoples of the regions to achieve the unity of the Arab Maghreb. It opened the door for wide hopes for the Maghreb peoples who hoped, especially after the independence of Algeria, that the march would continue [word indistinct] the joint interests. Unfortunately, the march slowed down, and the countries of the region began a stage of sensitivities, primarily because of the loss of trust and the worsening of the border disputes. He pointed out that the situation grew worse, especially with the establishment of the Libyan regime in September 1969.

Beji Caid Essebsi pointed out the negative stand adopted by that regime toward the construction of the Arab Maghreb. Since its beginning, the Libyan regime has hastened to obstruct the work of the Consultative Committee of the Arab Maghreb and the consultations that have taken place among the countries of the region.

The minister of foreign affairs talked about the developments after that period and the crises that shook the region — crises that were mainly incited by the Libyan regime. He pointed out that the situation continued to be tense until the deep change in the Tunisian-Algerian relations took place. He pointed out that the beginning of the era of President Chadli Bendjedid was a new starting point for serious action in the region.

Beji Caid Essebsi recalled the historic visit paid by President Chadli Bendjedid to Tunisia and the summit meeting that took place during that visit between President Bendjedid and President Habib Bourguiba. He also recalled the subsequent concentrated action [words indistinct] and the signing of the fraternity and concord treaty, which materialized the mutual trust between the leaders of the two countries and the will to cooperate in the interest of the two peoples. He pointed out that the two countries worked toward keeping the treaty open to all the Maghreb countries that would like to join it. It has actually been presented to all the countries of the region, including the Jamahiriyah. Mauritania immediately responded to the treaty (?in order to solve) its border problems with Algeria.

The foreign minister talked about the emergence of the Arab-African Union between Libya and Morocco. He pointed out that the action, in spite of the fact that Tunisia blessed it, created new sensitivities in the region and gave the Arab Maghreb the image of a confused Maghreb in the eyes of international public opinion.

Then he talked about the Tunisian initiative in 1985, when the crisis between Morocco and the Saharans escalated. The initiative called for holding a Maghreb summit to discuss the presented issues. The summit was agreed to be held in Tunisia under the chairmanship of President Habib Bourguiba. Its agenda was agreed. The agenda concentrated on constructing the Arab Maghreb in order to face up to the existing challenges, especially the protectionist policies of the EEC. Because of the special wish to continue the dialogue about the Sahara issue, the summit was postponed. After recalling the difficulties that faced the dialogue, the foreign minister talked about the visit by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Algeria and the subsequent consultations between Tunisia and Algeria. In this regard, the Algerian stand was honorable. He said that the meetings between the Algerian and Libyan sides are continuing. As for Tunisia and Algeria, there is a general agreement that every move in the region should be within the framework of the fraternity and concord treaty.

The foreign minister said that the issue of constructing the Arab Maghreb today is seriously presented. The achievement of this aspiration requires overcoming the problem of the Western Sahara and changing the policies adopted by the Libyan regime in the region, which constitute a negative factor in construction the Arab Maghreb.

Concerning the issue of the Western Sahara, the minister of foreign affairs pointed out the efforts of the UN secretary general, with the cooperation of the OAU, to achieve an agreement between Morocco and the Polisario about the conditions of the referendum on that issue. He stressed that Tunisia blesses these positive efforts to limit the tension in the region and to contribute to the achievement of a relaxation of the situation.

The minister of foreign affairs talked about the Tunisian-Libyan relations. He pointed out the severance of these relations when the current government was formed as a result of the Gafsa operation. He added that that government, the constants of whose policies include the construction of the Great Arab Maghreb, called for clarifying the atmosphere between Tunisia and Libya and introduced a new momentum into its relations with Libya and with the various countries of the region. Therefore it drew up with the Libyan side conditions for bilateral cooperation. Several agreements were contracted, including an agreement signed in Tunisia on 31 December 1984. The Libyan side, however, after 24 hours went back on what was agreed in the commercial and social sectors. From [word indistinct] of that year, the situation developed as the Libyan regime started to expel the Tunisian workers in a concentrated and [word indistinct] way and under inhuman conditions. This was followed by the Libyan threats to Tunisia, in addition to addressing letter bombs to the me[illegible] of the media. This rapid and grave development compelled Tunisia again to sever relations with the Libyan regime.

It is noteworthy that one of the Libyan regime's criticisms of Tunisia is the fact that Tunisia established relations with the United States. It goes without saying, in this concern, that Tunisia will not allow anyone to interfere in its affairs, and that Tunisia does not interfere in the affairs of the others.

The minister recalled the mediation efforts exerted by some sides between the two countries. He stressed that the Tunisian rediness to restore its normal relations with Libya will remain subject to the conditions that confidence in the Libyan authorities is restored and that these authorities will agree to compensate Tunisia for the various damages that have resulted from the aggressions of the Libyan regimes, including freeing the assets of the Tunisian organizations in Libya.

Beji Caid es-Sebsi said that the Libyan regime considers itself to be a revolutionary regime with the heavenly mission of achieving unlimited revolution and spreading it in the region and everywhere in the world. He stressed that Tunisia does not interfere in such matters and cannot at all be asked to adopt a stand towards an issue which ahs nothing to do with it and about which it was not consulted in advance.

The minister recalled the results of the Yalta Agreement, which was contracted after WW II between the Soviet Union and the United States, for dividing the world into spheres of influence. This is a fact that still exists and every politician should take it into consideration. Now the armed clash that took place between the United States and Libya was over the waters in the Gulf of Sidra. The U.S. side considers them to be international waters, as does the Soviet Union, that should be open to everyone. The international law of the high seas specifies that any gulf whose width exceeds 24 nautical miles cannot be considered an internal gulf. He pointed out that the Libyan authorities specified the width of the Gulf of Sidra as 300 miles, which was rejected by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union, together with Libya, have refused to consider the Gulf of Sadiz, whose width exceeds 24 miles, as an internal gulf.

This dispute between Libya and the United States led to the recent events Libya witnessed, especially after the Libyan announcement that the maritime line between Tripoli and Banghazi is a line of death and after it obtained the advanced SAM-5 Soviet missiles and deployed them on the coast.

After the Libyan-U.S. military clash, which took place in an atmosphere characterized by the deterioration of the Tunisian-Libyan relations and the tension that resulted from terrorist operations in some areas of the world, Tunisia joined the Arab and Islamic group in calling for protecting the region from reflections of the East-West conflict. The minister recalled the Tunisian stand toward the economic blockade of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He pointed out that Tunisia, during the recent meeting of the Arab League council, stressed its condemnation of the military threats and its solidarity with an Arab country exposed to an armed aggression. When we were asked to help in imposing an economic blockade on the United States, we rejected this request, however, because we are [word indistinct] and because we are the victims of an economic blockade imposed on us by Libya itself.

When the first military conflict occured, Tunisia hastened to issue a statement in which it condemned that operation. When Tunisia was exposed to an Israeli aggression at the beginning of last October, however, the Libyan stand was represented by calling on the Tunisia Army to rebel against its government.

When U.S. Vice President George Bush recently visited us, we received him within the framework of Tunisian sovereignty, exactly the same as we received the chairman of the Supreme Soviet. The Libyan regime addressed a critical memorandum to us, in which it described our reception of the U.S. vice president as an aggressive action and stressed that Tunisia will be considered a party to any clash between the Jamahiriyah and the United States.

The Libyan authorities continued in that direction and accused Tunisia, in the recent military operaiton, of enabling the United States to use Tunisian airspace for its military operations against the Jamahiriyah. This was officially and firmly denied by Tunisia.

Within the framework of the Bourguiban official and wise policies, we decided that the Tunisian stand toward the U.S.-Libyan military conflict should be silence, and to make reason prevail over sentiment We did not issue a statement (?condemning) or condoning the aggression. We believe that this is the best stand; there are many factors that make this silence of ours a positive stand.

The minister expressed his hopes that the Libyan regime will return to [word indistinct] in its relations with Tunisia so that the efforts will gather to face up to the march of constructing the Arab Maghreb, which is the only [word indistinct] for winning the battle of development and progress and for facing up to the internal and external challenges in front of the region. This will not be achieved unless there is trust between the leaders of the countries of the region, and when the policies of its leaders are based on the following established points: respect for the sovereignty and security of the territories and borders of each country;

nonintervention in the internal affairs of the others; and relations of fraternity and mutual respect. This is a goal that is not too difficult if there is the will and good intentions.

Essebsi Received by Bourguiba; Departs for Fes

LD302243 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today received Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi in the presence of Mohamed Mzali and Mansour Skhiri. Beji Caid Essebsi was given the president's instructions before his departure today for Morocco to attend the preparatory conference of Arab foreign ministers and the agenda of the Arab summit which is due to be held next Saturday in Fes. President Habib Bourguiba entrusted Beji Caid Essebsi with a written message for King Hassan II of Morocco. Beji Caid Essebsi this morning left Tunis for Morocco.

Opposition Leader Given Conditional Release

LD302249 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In Tunisia, one of the opposition leaders, Ahmed Mestiri, was today given a conditional discharge on health grounds. The general secretary of the Socialist Democrats' Movement, MDS, was sentenced on 22 April for having organized a demonstration against the U.S. raid on Libya. His release may contribute to calming things down in Tunisia while the unrest continues in the country, both in the universities and among the trade union members. the decision to release President Habib Bourguiba's former minister is not, however, a commitment for the future.

Karim Artaoui reports from Tunis: [Begin Artaoui recording] The release is merely temporary. This was decided by the prosecutor's office while awaiting the ruling by the Court of Appeal on 14 May concerning Ahmed Mestiri's appeal. [end recording]

Minister Co-Chairs Economic Talks With Morocco

LD292252 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 29 Apr (TAP) — A Tunisian-Moroccan working meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Tunis which was chaired by Finance Minister Rachid Sfar from the Tunisian side and from the Moroccan side by Minister of Finance and Economy Tahar Sfar [name as received], who arrived in Tunis yesterday leading an important delegation which included in particular Mohamed Balkhiat, the director general of the Moroccan chamber of industrial development and Hassan Abu Aioub, director of external trade.

During the working meeting the two sides agreed to form a joint technical commission which will control the list of joint projects that are possible to establish in the two countries in the context of industrial integration; these projects concern manufacturing spare parts for vehicles, railway carriages and textiles.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses Trade Union Congress Opening

EA302220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that Ethiopian workers are in a situation in which power belongs to the working people so they should prepare themselves for self government through the means won as a result of heavy sacrifices. More than ever before, he said, workers should enhance their historical role in order to build a new society through their trade unions. The WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, said this today in a speech opening the third congress of the All Ethiopian Trade Union, AETU, at the WPE Congress Hall.

In his speech, the comrade secretary general pointed out that in order to bring about a people's political system, it is necessary to form a people's democratic government based on the people's interests and wishes. He noted that the current major activities are centered on this. The comrade secretary general stressed that in order to enhance productivity, curb waste, and control production and distribution properly, the trade unions must participate fully, tirelessly, and with care.

He added that when compared to the experience of our country's working class, the responsibility that rests on their shoulders is very great. Our comrade revolutionary leader recalled that since the working class has a historical responsibility to liberate not only its own members but the whole working people, it must struggle very hard to increase its capabilities so as to fulfill its responsibilities. He added that the trade unions need to reactivate the working system for the enhanced implementation of our party's program and the 10-year economic, social, and development plan.

Present during this opening ceremony were: Comrade Fiseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPE Central Committee; WPE Central Committee Political Bureau members and candidate members; and WPE Central Committee members and candidate members. In addition to representatives from various sections of the country's workers, those who have distinguished themselves as a result of their special contributions, creative abilities, and model workers are participating in the congress.

Present at the congress are also representatives of trade unions from the USSR, free Germany [GDR], Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Romania, Yugoslavia, South Africa [not further specified], and representatives of the OATUU and World Federation of Trade Unions.

The WPE Central Committee member and chairman of AETU, Comrade Tadese Tamirat, presented a report on the general activities carried out in strengthening the AETU and preparing for this congress.

23 'Enemy' Soldiers Reported Killed 13-21 April

EA261955 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Seven Dergue vehicles were destroyed by landmines planted by the gallant members of the [EPLF] engineering division at various places between 13 and 21 April. Twenty-three enemy soldiers were killed and three others wounded in the incident.

Three of the vehicles were destroyed on the Areza-Mendeferaroad; two were near Tesenei, one was near (?Adi Arkay), and thelast one was near Himbirti Village.

UGANDA

UNLA Attacks Refugee Camps in Sudan; Thousands Flee

EA011050 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that last Sunday and Monday remnants of the defeated UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] attacked 17 refugee camps in the eastern flank of the Nile in the Sudan, killing a number of people.

In a statement issued in Kampala today, the Minister of State for Defence Mr Ronald Bata said women were raped, huts burned down, and other property destroyed during the attack. The minister said that the motive of the attack was that the camps are occupied mainly by the Madi and the tribes of Okello's sectarian army, mainly Acholis. (?UNLA) said the Madi collaborated with the NRA [National Revolutionary Army] in their defeat.

By yesterday, 14,000 of these affected people were crossing Nimule in an effort to return home. The UNHCR representative in Juba has offered vehicles for repatriation and the UNHCR representative in Kampala has sent a delegation to Moyo comprising of rehabilitation (?officials) and an NRA officer.

The statement concluded that the Ministry of Defense will keep the public informed of further developments.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Interviewed by Foreign Journalists

AB301910 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The comrade president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara], as we were telling you yesterday — or rather this morning — yesterday hosted a reception at the Presidential Palace for a group of foreign journalists who are presently in our country within the framework of a seminar organized by the United Nations. The journalists, about 20 in number, come from France, the Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom, and the United States. There are also some Africans from Mali, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and from our country. They were introduced by Mr Roger Gardin, UNDP resident [title as heard] and coordinator of the UN system in Brukina Faso. He said that the visit of this group of journalists falls within the framework of a seminar organized by the United Nations in order to enable foreign journalists to penetrate into the realities of the Sahel, and to gain an awareness of the development efforts made by both the Burkinabe Government, and by the people.

On that occasion, the comrade president spent nearly 3 hours answering the questions of our colleagues. He addressed the issues ofnational policy, desert encroachment, the Third World's indebtedness, and the condition of the Burkinabe woman. In response to a question on the possible creation of a political party in Burkina Faso, the comrade president stressed that one does not create a party just because one wants to do what others are doing. The creation of a political party goes hand-in-hand with the rise in political consciousness, he said. If one does it as a bureacratic measure, one only creates a label . Following are excerpts of this press conference, beginning first of all with Franco-Burkinabe relations.

[Begin recording] [Sankara in French, with consecutive translation into English] Our relations with France, as you have observed yourself, have been through ups and downs. France stood aloof from us, and many things were said against us. But through perseverance we have managed to say our word. And today we realize that even if they do not always agree with what is being said and done, we have at least a point of view which we are defending, and which we are getting others to respect.

We do not known the new government which is in France, and we are waiting for its actions in order to appraise them. If the actions are positive, we will applaud them, but if they are negative, well, then we should not be asked to applaud.

[Unidentified reporter] Formerly, many observers said Burkina Faso was the enfant terrible of West Africa. (?For example) the declarations, they say what they like, they do what they like, and so on and so forth. But now, people (?see) some kind of realism, an improvement in the declarations, the behavior of the Burkinabe authorities. For example, when Libya was attacked, Burkina Faso did not issue a statement, it did not hold a march like Ghana. They sent a telex to Libya and the United States. So, people are now wondering, is Burkina Faso changing a little in its behavior? Does that mean there is a new kind of approach to (?relations) [words indistinct] for example, with the United States?

[Sankara] Well, perhaps it is the others who have changed. It is the others who did not want to accept us in the beginning, and who considered our standpoints as being systematic provocation. Today it is being realized that Burkina Faso, with its revolution, is a normal state like the other states. We have a national anthem, a flag, we are capable of holding cabinet metings, we have a 5-year plan, we have presided over heads of state summits, and so on and so forth. What I want to say is that in the beginning, the others thought that we only got there by accident. And they had thought that by the end of 1 month, we would have disappeared. I ask you to re-read the newspaper *LE MONDE* of 7 August 1983, which however is a very serious newspaper. Well, exactly 3 days after we took over power, this newspaper wrote in black and white that France cannot let this regime to establish itself; it is written. Today, I have been reading some parts of *LE MONDE* which indicate that Burkina Faso is a good example of the fight against desert encroachment.

By that I mean if from the onset the others had accepted our message. our language, as being simply the cries of a people who want to develop, a people who want to fight against their internal and external enemies, of course, we could have understood one another straight away. Unfortunately, in the beginning, they did not even want to receive us. Every week, every month, they foresaw our downfall. They fomented subversion, subversive movements, coups against us. Even witch doctors were consulted for that purpose, against us. But people have ended up by accepting us as an unavoidable reality. We are different, but we do exist. And, because they accept us, we no longer need to raise our tone of voice either, to affirm our totally different standpoints. And many countries, many leaders who had harbored distrust or even hostility toward Burkina Faso, realize today that even if Burkina Faso is different from them, from the point of view of political regime, at least Burkina Faso is, among their partners, one of the countries which keep their word, with dignity and honor. So we have some sort of modus vivendi. [end recording]

GHANA

Diplomatic Missions To Detail Land Acquisitions

AB301900 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Lands Commission has asked all diplomatic missions and personnel to submit to it details of all arrangements regarding their occupation of land in Ghana. Copies of any deeds, conveyances, correspondence of writing affecting such interests should also be produced. A statement by the commission today said this has become necessary because of irregularities in transactions affecting public land against which the commission intends to take remedial steps. The statement said subleases and the assignments of public lands are being affected, especially to foreigners, including diplomatic missions and investor companies without the consent of the Lands Commission. In the case of stool lands [lands belonging to tribal chiefs], the requirements contained in section 47-1 of PNDC [Provisional National Defense

Council] Law 42 of prior consent and concurrences of the Lands Commission for assurances of stool land is being flouted.

The commission is aware that a major reason for failures to notify it of these transactions is to enable illegal foreign exchange dealings in connection with lands to go unchecked. The commission informs the public that failure to seek its consent to certain transactions as required by law entitles the commission to claim nay leases and forfeit any interests a lease may have acquired. The statement said for the protection of their own interests, any persons, who have obtained interests in land without the requisite involvement of the commission, must notify the commission forthwith to remedy the situation.

Rawlings Seeks Compromise for National Budget

AB301458 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has called on Ghanaians to come out with reasonable compromises for a sustained national budget. Such compromises should be so formulated as to make conditions tolerable for workers. Chairman Rawlings made this declaration in Kumasi today when he addressed the inaugural meeting of the Ashanti Regional Consultative Council.

Chairman Rawlings said any move which tends to upset the carefully calculated expenditure of the government would undo whatever gains the country has made so far. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings paid tribute to Ghanaian workers on the occasion of May Day, which falls tomorrow, for the way they have been contributing to production and the elimination of waste for the benefit of society and humanity. He said May Day should bring to the fore the desired solidarity among workers and the possibility of securing employment for future generations. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the government has already made considerable sacrifices in terms of increased wages and salaries together with substantial tax concessions. The money to cover this extra expenditure and the reduced revenue from taxes could be used to accelerate development and improve services and thus make a greater impact on the economic recovery program, but because of concern for the welfare of the worker, the government has decided otherwise. He said that this should be a signal for greater effort and not for further demand.

GUINEA

President Conte Receives Chadian Foreign Minister

AB302241 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] We deplore the fact that Chadians are fighting among themselves, this was declared this afternoon at 1710 [GMT] at the Palace of the Nation by the head of state, General Lansana Conte, who was thus addressing Brother Gouara Lassou, the Chadian foreign minister. It is imperative that this fratricidal war that has lasted for too long cease and that Chadians work hand-in-hand for the reconstruction of their country.

President Lansana Conte, who welcomed President Hissein Habre's special envoy, stressed the need for national unity in Chad. In this respect, the head of state said that the Guinean Government, which appreciates the positive developments in favor of national peace and reconciliation efforts in Chad, will act with more efficiency to accelerate this process. For this reason, President Lansana Conte again stressed that it is necessary for African countries to strengthen their common front, because they stand to gain by remaining united. Brother Gouara Lassou, who brought a message from President Hissein Habre, was received in the presence of Major Jean Traore, member of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] and Major Kerfalla Camara, minister and CMRN permanent secretary.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister Discusses Opposition Leader Arrest

MB291001 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The chairman of Liberia's opposition grand coalition, Gabriel Kpoleh, was arrested this weekend and charged with sedition. It is in connection with his recent allegations that Samuel Doe's government was cooking up a fake coup plot to discredit opposition leaders. President Doe set up a special inquiry into the allegations. Kpoleh refused to take part, saying that the judicial process should be used. Well, the inquiry reported that the authorities should basically forgive and forget for the sake of reconciliation or if necessary go to law. Well, they went to law. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Justice Minister Jenkins Scott why they had arrested Kpoleh rather than forgive and forget.

[Begin recording] [Scott] Well, the commission recommendation was in the alternative, either forgive and forget or proceed judicially and I think one has to look at Mr Kpoleh's own position, that he would prefer for it to proceed judicially.

[White] You are not saying that Mr Kpoleh wanted to be arrested?

[Scott] Well, obviously, if one says that he prefers judicial proceedings, he knows what the implications are.

[White] Where is Mr Kpoleh being held?

[Scott] He is being held at the central prison.

[White] Will he definitely be brought for trial?

[Scott] Definitely, as far as I am concerned.

[White] When do you think the trial might start?

[Scott] Well, I hope it should begin within a month.

[White] What would you say to the claim that might be made

that basically you are persecuting the opposition?

[Scott] Well, I would say it is unfounded allegations, because clearly Mr Kpoleh as a political leader is not immune under our law from prosecution. The commission cited him on several occasions and he refused to show up and I, minister of justice, feel very strongly that if we allowed these things to become norm, then we are inviting some level of anarchism, we are inviting some situation whereby individuals [words indistinct] will begin to violate the law and expect that nothing will happen to them because they are politically important.

[White] Mr Jenkins Scott, I think you have been urged by the church in Liberia or [are] being urged by the American Government to patch things up and go easy on the opposition. Then you do this kind of thing...

[Scott] Look, the thing is, while we have been urged this does not necessarily mean that we cannot enforce our law. Reconciliation notwithstanding, the law exists and we cannot invite anarchism in our desire to achieve some real reconciliation. Everyone must be seen to be willing to abide by some rule of law. Government has bent backwards to bring about that level of reconciliation. For example, the law was violated, the government set up a commission, but Mr Kpoleh in his position as opposition leader decided not to even obey that approach toward reconciliation. Church members were members of that commission and not only the members themselves appealed to Mr Kpoleh, people outside of that commission, church members as well, went to him and he still refused. So what can we do? Somewhere along the line there has to be some degree of law and order in our society. He cannot (?do it) and get away with it and at the same time expect to me to arrest a common burglar when he violates the law. [end recording]

AFP: 200 Students Arrested Since 18 March Rioting

AB302045 Paris AFP in French 1833 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, 30 Apr (AFP) — Two hundred university and high school students have been arrested in Liberia since the 18 March disturbances, the Liberian National Students Union (LINSU) announced on Wednesday.

It will be recalled that all Liberian schools were closed down following student riots organized in solidarity with the teachers' strike. The schools would have re-opened on 21 April but about 1,000 striking teachers in the capital said they would not resume classes as long as their grievances were not met. Among the grievances were in particular the payment of the salary arrears for December and January and the issue of transport allowance.

Elsewhere, the Electoral Commission has asked the Supreme Court to curtail the political activities of the United People's Party (UPP) until this opposition party obtains legal status, the independent newspaper *STAR* announced on Wednesday. [words indistinct] "detrimental to peace and stability." However, last March, the party resumed its activities, citing provisions of the new Constitution.

MALI

Ministerial Border Talks With Mauritania Conclude

AB301820 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Mali-Mauritania joint ministerial council meeting ended this afternoon at the Ministry of Interior. The closing ceremony was jointly presided by the Malian and Mauritanian ministers of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga, and Anna Amadou Babaly. The meeting, which lasted for 3 days, was mainly devoted to problems pertaining to the border between the two countries.

In his speech, Minister Abdourahamane Maiga pointed out that the solid bonds of friendship between Mali and Mauritania should be further strengthened by the efforts made by our two heads of state. Let's listen to Minister Maiga:

[Begin Maiga recording] At the conclusion of 3 days of deliberations devoted to issues on our common border, I am happy to congratulate you for the work accomplished.

Mr Minister and dear brother, the 3 days which this meeting has lasted explains the desire to maintain a healthy climate of good-neighborliness between our two countries; good relations between our brotherly peoples. There is not, and there can never be quarrels between our two countries and that is why we should try to strengthen the sense of brotherhood among the people on both sides of our common border, and should quickly demarcate this common border. [end recording]

On his part, the Mauritanian minister of interior expressed delight over the establishment on our common border of [words indistinct] for the movement of goods as well as trade.

[Begin Babaly recording] This cooperation between our two countries, encouraged by our two heads of state — their excellencies General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic, and Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state — has enabled our peoples (?to live in harmony).

Your Excellency, Mr Minister and dear brother, cooperation between our two governments has enabled us to improve the living standards of our peoples on the border. First of all, considerable progress has been made in the field of security, in the field of movement of people and goods, as well as in many other fields. Our local representatives along the border should maintain close contacts between them [words indistinct]. The concrete measures we have taken for the (?limitation) of conflicts on the border between our two countries, are certainly likely to bring about a still more lasting solution to problems facing our peoples living along the border. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Federal Government Reacts to Botha's Latest Address

AB302133 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Federal Military Government has called on the racist regime in South Africa to address itself seriously to the crucial issue of apartheid by dismantling the monstrous system so as to allow the blacks to resume their rightful role in that country.

The Federal Government was today reacting to yesterday's address by the president of the racist regime in which he purportedly invited African leaders in South Africa to join hands with his regime in seeking solutions to the problems of the country's economy, particularly, unemployment. It expressed regret that the racist president in his address was silent on political matters.

Nigeria feels that the core of South Africa's problems is the urgent need for the total eradication of apartheid and the full involvement of the blacks in the power structure. A Radio Nigeria correspondent quotes political observers as saying that Mr Botha's latest statement is in many respects similar to his previous political declarations which contained only cosmetic proposals and nothing concrete. These are invariably designed to deceive the international community into believing that the racist regime, afterall, is genuinely making efforts toward political reforms.

Immigration Posts Set Up To Check Alien Influx

AB301558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Immigration posts have been established in all local government areas of the country as part of efforts to control the influx of illegal immigrants. The director of the Immigration Department, Malam Muhammadu Damulak, stated this yesterday at the graduation of a group of immigration officers in Kano.

Malam Muhammadu said that the department had posted honest and competent personel to the borders to ensure that only legal immigrants were allowed into the country. About 240 officers, including assistant superintendents of immigration and senior control officers, graduated at the ceremony.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speech Closes Five-Nation Summit 29 Apr

MB301203 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the closing session of the sixth session of heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries in Luanda on 29 April — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, invited guests, ladies and gentlemen: We have just concluded the proceedings of the sixth summit of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe. The wealth as well as the importance of the approved documents now made public and the realism of the programmed actions leave us with no doubt that the objectives of this summit meeting have been achieved in full and correspond to our expectations.

During 2 days of intense work, we carried out a fruitful exchange of experience and information on the building of new societies of justice and social progress in our countries. We assessed our economic cooperation, we made an in-depth examination of the most burning issues affecting international relations and paid due attention to problems affecting our continent, particularly southern Africa.

We concluded that, despite difficulties in the process of national reconstruction facing our young countries, cooperation has been developing at the level of our possibilities both with regard to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, thanks to the traditional spirit of unity, militant solidarity and fraternity existing among our countries. Accordingly, our common institution is bound to play an increasingly important role in our life and in our manner of confronting problems notwithstanding the geographical location of our countries in different subregions.

Our five countries speak a common official language and have set up a common institution. However, there is a sacred foundation that must not be violated, that is, the independence of our actions in fighting the negative external influences and attempts of interference which, for sure, will always be there. Our organization has the noble objective of serving the interests of our five states and peoples, consolidating their independence, intensifying their struggle for economic independence and contributing with creativity and a high sense of responsibility to the peaceful solution of the regional and international problems that concern mankind.

We have achieved progress in the fields of transport, health, information, cadre training, justice and others which enable us to face with optimism the broadening of our cooperation and trade exchange. We are certain that the realism which has once again characterized our deliberations and our pragmatism will convince everyone that our cooperation no longer limits itself simply to declaration of intentions but it slowly but surely projects an exemplary model of South-South cooperation within the framework of our fight for the new international economic order that we so much desire. [applause]

In our understanding, the gradual and traditional implementation of the principle of complementarity for the full utilization of our potentialities and abilities with reciprocal advantages is of paramount importance in fulfilling the plan of action that we have approved for 1986. In fact, it represents a challenge to the imagination and commitment of the organs charged with this task.

Your excellencies, esteemed comrades, invited guests: the identification of our viewponts with regard to the most burning issues presently facing the world, particularly southern Africa, have enabled us to justly and correctly formulate our position on the world's main conflicts.

We cannot remain passive or indifferent when we continue to observe on our continent interferences from foreign powers in the internal affairs of some African countries or when these powers mount maneuvers to hinder peaceful and speedy solution of existing conflicts. What is more, we cannot fail to mention the worsening economic situation of most African countries which are confronted with demands imposed on them by certain financial and monetary institutions — a situation which is worsened further by natural disasters and threatens the survival of million of human beings.

In solving this serious situation, it is our desire to contribute to strengthening the OAU's role in promoting more energetic actions which will enable us to speed up the total political liberation of Africa and ensure the development of the fight for our economic independence. The identity of principles governing the foreign policy of the five Portuguese- speaking African countries lies in our commitment to independence, nonalignment and peaceful coexistence — principles which, in different circumstances have enabled us to actively participate in the adoption of measures of vital importance both at the OAU level and at the level of the Nonaligned Movement. Accordingly, it was within the framework of these principles that the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement, held in Luanda last year, reached a consensus to enable Zimbabwe, an African and Frontline State, to host this movement's eighth summit this year. The adoption of this important decision was not only based on geographical position. It was, above all based on great concern in the world and within the movement with regard to the real danger that the apartheid regime represents for regional and international peace and security. The movement's summit in Zambia will certainly mobilize the entire international community toward adopting measures aimed at diplomatically isolating the apartheid regime and applying economic sanctions that would also facilitate the broadening of support for the heroic struggle of the South African people for liberty and democracy.

The just and peaceful solution of the serious situation prevailing in southern Africa where the apartheid regime represents a constant threat to the sovereignty and independence of the countries of the region, must be the principal guiding point of our political and diplomatic action.

Excellencies, comrades, ladies and gentlemen: the summit meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries has come to an end: its importance as well as its decisions are contained in the final communique, the Luanda Declaration, and

in other resolutions.

It is our duty to express our deep appreciation for the joint effort at the levels of the meeting of experts and the meeting of ministers which enabled us to successfully carry out this summit and reach such important decisions for the future of our institution. [applause]

From now on, the People's Republic of Angola has the honor of coordinating cooperation relations among our five countries. We should like, therefore, on behalf of the government of the People's Republic of Angola, to express our total commitment and devotion to the implementation of the approved decisions. We are convinced that the expectations and confidence that our people place in us will once again be a source of inspiration for our success despite the difficult periods we are now going through. I will certainly have the usual support and commitment of the comrade presidents of Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe to enable me to fully and positively carry out the task that was charged me for the strengthening and consolidation of friendship, solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe and our respective countries.

I wish the comrade presidents and your distinguished delegations a good return home and reiterate my wishes for the best of success in your task of leading your respective peoples. Ideclare the sixth summit officially closed.

The struggle continues, victory is certain.

KUP Reaction

MB300903 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 30 Apr (KUP) — The five African countries allied to Moscow have met in Luanda to discuss various issues of interest including what they call diplomatic pressure against UNITA. This is no doubt a Soviet orchestration aimed at concealing the truth. The situation in Angola demands a negotiated solution between the fighting parties, thus making irrelevant the question of diplomatic pressure.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Development of May Day Stayaway

UDF Backs National Action

MB301728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2119 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] today backed calls for a national stayaway on Thursday in observance of the International Workers Day and warned that reluctance to recognise May Day by the government could "exacerbate the ... chronic conflict situation in the country, especially industry."

"The UDF stands behind the call for a national workers stayaway on May 1 and demands that May Day be declared public holiday with full pay for all the workers," UDF acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe said in a statement tonight. "For the workers of South Africa the 100th anniversary of May Day has a very special significance in the history of the labour movement," he said. "That the South African Government and the business world still show a reluctance to recognise May Day and grant workers full wages is a reflection of the continued reluctance by white capital, in particular, to recognise the major contribution and sacrifice workers made in South Africa. This reluctance will in the long run only serve to exacerbate an already chronic conflict situation in the country and especially industry. The UDF must of course emphasise that the stayaway call is only for May 1 and not longer. We hope that this point would serve to clarify whatever confusion that may be there about the length of the May Day stayaway," said Mr Morobe.

East Rand Meetings Banned

MB301823 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A May Day rally planned for Vosloorus on the east Rand has been banned under the Internal Security Act. All meetings arranged by CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa] at Vosloorus or in the Boksburg magisterial district have been banned between 0600 tomorrow morning and 0600 Saturday morning.

COSATU, CUSA Rallies Prohibited

MB301906 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The acting chief magistrate Port Elizabeth, Mr D. Smith, has prohibited a planned meeting of the Council of Unions of South Arica, CUSA, and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, that was to have been held at (Korsten) in the city tomorrow.

Le Grange Spokesman Comments on Ban

MB301826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA — The banning of countrywide May Day meetings organised by the Council of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] fell within an existing prohibition of all open-air meetings, a spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said today. The spokesman was replying to a request by the general secretary of CUSA, Mr P. Camay, to reconsider the decision to ban the meetings because it "destroyed freedom of assembly and association" Mr Camay said the banning was a serious breach of faith and would increase tension and exacerbate the volatile situation in the townships.

The spokesman for Mr Le Grange said that in terms of an existing prohibition, all open-air gatherings that were not bona fide sports meetings were banned unless prior permission had been obtained. No application for such permission had been received by Mr Le Grange, the spokesman said.

3 Miners Injured

MB010556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0549 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Three mineworkers were injured during unrest at the Libanon gold mine in Westonaria early this morning as thousands of miners in the Transvaal began a legal work stoppage to celebrate May Day.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr Marcel Golding, this morning told SAPA that the night shifts at a number of mines had not gone down the shafts in accordance with a union decision to observe May 1 as an international holiday for workers. He said all mines in the Phalaborwa and Carltonville area were affected by the stoppage. Workers at the Grootvlei, Western Deep Levels, Elandsrand and Geduld mines had also gone out by early this morning.

Mr Golding said three NUM members were shot by mine security officials at the Libanon mine in Westonaria. They were not seriously wounded. He also reported that police detained five mineworkers under the Internal Security Act at a mine in Carletonville.

Security forces in the township of Galeshwe near Kimberley were conducting house-to-house searches and "warning people not to stay away from work", he added.

A mine security officer for Goldfields, which owns the Libanon mine, said there was a "minor disturbance last night caused by workers intimidating other workers into not going to work." However he said he had not received any reports of workers being shot. Miss H. Mendes, a spokesman for Goldfields, this morning said she would only be able to comment on the disturbances at the mine after recieving reports from the mine stations.

The NUM has obtained a supreme court ruling allowing its members to stage a legal May Day strike on certain gold and coal mines.

Meanwhile officials of the NUM were involved in a scuffle with police outside the union's offices in Johannesburg in the early hours of this morning. According to Mr Golding, police arrived at the offices soon after midnight to remove a banner proclaiming "May Day Is Workers Day" which union members had strung across the street outside the building. Mr Golding said the police broke down the front door of Lekton House in Wanderers Street, which houses a number of trade unions, in an attempt to enter the NUM offices. The fire brigade was then called in to remove the banner. Union officials and police were involved in a "scuffle" when the police announced they were confiscating the banner, he said.

A spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria this morning said he had not yet received any reports on the alleged incidents in Galeshewe and Johannesburg.

'Biggest' Stayaway Ever Reported

MB011104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — More than a million of black workers and school children today heeded the call for a nationwide May Day stayaway, making it the biggest in the country's history.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) said absentee figures ranged between 70 and 100 percent countrywide. The only areas not significantly affected were urban regions in the Free State. Anglo American Goldmines reported an 83 per cent stayaway — one of the biggest ever. Six of Amcoals coal mines were affected by the stayaway.

Bus, train, and taxi services were disrupted almost country-wide. Black commuters trickled to work on foot or were given lifts by white motorists. Many who risked coming to work arrived late or spent the night in white areas to ensure that they got to work safely.

On the Reef there was an almost 100 per cent stayaway by PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] drivers. ASSOCOM's Mr Vincent Brett said transport difficulties had swelled the number of stayaways. "Without doubt this is the biggest nationwide stayaway ever," said Mr Brett. ASSOCOM has once again appealed to the governemnt to review the country's public holidays.

Apart from businesses, black and many coloured schools were deserted.

Businessmen around the country, except centres in the Free State, reported massive absentee figures but hoped that the situation would return to near normal tomorrow. Anglo American Goldmines had an average 83 per cent absentee rate among morning shift workers — one of the biggest ever. With white miners refusing to do the work of striking black colleagues, production losses were estimated at millions of rand. "At a few shafts, between 60 and 90 per cent of workers reported for duty but at most shafts absenteeism varied between 70 and 96 per cent," an Anglo spokesman said.

Amcoal reported that 9,500 of its 21,000 black mineworkers at collieries did not report for work, crippling six coal mines and reducing production at a seventh.

In contrast, today's stayaway had little effect on the Johannesburg city council. Ony 15 per cent of the city's 13,000 black municipal employees were reported absent from work today, and some were still trickling in later on the day. No essential services were disrupted.

A city which bustled with May Day activity was Durban. Busses and trains converged on the city carrying thousands to two mass rallies — the biggest being the launch of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA at the Kings Park rugby stadium, attended by about 80,000 people.

Several incidents of violence have been reported in the last 24

hours. Police said there had been 140 incidents of unrest overnight — far more than in the last few days.

Miners hurt in unrest at Libanon gold mine in Westonaria were being refused admission to the mine hospital, the National Union of Mineworkers claimed today.

A spokesman for the mine, which is owned by Goldfields, denied the claim. Mr Marcel Golding, a spokesman for NUM, said today 25 workers had been injured since unrest began and last night's shift refused to go underground. He said Libanon mine hospital staff refused to treat the miners, and he tried today to send ambulances to transport them to other hospitals.

A company spokesman denied the injured had been refused admission to the Libanon hospital. Of the 13 miners who were hospitalised, he said, one was in a serious but not critical condition. Five were injured by rubber bullets fired by mine security officials, he said. Eight were hurt in incidents of "intimidation," he added.

There have been reports from the townships of intimidation of workers wishing to go to work.

Six of the sixteen Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) rallies around the country had either been banned or had permission for using certain venues rescinded, according to the national general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo. He said two of the rallies which had to be called off were in Natal, at Emphangeni and Ladysmith. He said these were barred to COSATU affiliates only hours before they were due to start. Three rallies in the eastern Cape, East London, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, had been banned by ministerial decree, he added. A major rally in Pretoria was also stopped, Mr Naidoo said, and members of his organization were being harassed by rival groups. Some of them were being intimidated by a strong police presence in the townships, he claimed.

Rallies in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and Newcastle went ahead along with those in Soweto, Secunda, Witbank, Welkom, Kimberley, and other areas

The independent labour monitoring group reported more than one million workers stayed away in the PWV, [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] constituting more than an 80 per cent absentee rate. In Natal, more than 200,000 workers took the day off accounting for a 70 percent stayaway. Absenteeism in the western Cape was "uneven" and fairly low.

Foreign Minister Discusses Swaziland Talks

MB291526 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Cape Town by Freek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Network" program; introduced by Ruda Landman — live]

[Excerpts] [Landman] Tonight, Network focuses on the events in Swaziland on the weekend. The gathering of a large number of leaders and representatives of governments in that country for the coronation ceremony of King Mswati III provided an opportunity for the state president and Minister Pik Botha to meet and hold talks with some of these people on matters affecting South and southern Africa. Freek Robinson is ready to speak to Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town on the significance of these discussions.

[Robinson] Good evening, Minister Botha, and very welcome to Network. We are happy you were able to arrange your program in order to be with us here, but perhaps I should also say the fact that you are here reflects our powers of persuasion. But, nevertheless, welcome. Minister, at the weekend you were in Swaziland, you and President Botha, and the newspapers speculated on the significance of your particular delegation to Swaziland. What would you say on that?

[Botha] First, it confirms that South Africa is irrevocably and undeniably a part of the southern African region, that the Swazi Government and the Swazi nation not only recognize this, but appreciate it, that this neighbor, South Africa, also means much to them, and that cooperation between the two states brings prosperity and stability to both states. It also confirms the value the Swazis themselves place on their own culture, their own language, and their own specific ways, traditions, and their monarchy, which is a binding factor in their country. What struck me in particular was the spontaneous applause given our president and Mrs Botha, Mrs Elise Botha, throughout, not only from officials, but from thousands and thousands of ordinary Swazis who were standing kilometers deep alongside their vehicle. [as heard] When they recognized the president and his wife they cheered spontaneously. This was not staged. It was not acting. It was spontaneous. It reflects what is in the hearts of those people, in their thoughts. It was all spontaneous.

[Robinson] Mr Botha, we must assume that you also held discussions with the Swazi Government. Would you say that, during these discussions, you found the same positive spirit you are telling us about?

[Botha] I believe so, yes. The discussions I held with President Machel, and the discussions the following day when President Botha was also involved, achieved, in my opinion, very important results, which we will now have to translate into something concrete after further discussions.

[Robinson] You would not like to elaborate? What are these results? Are they related to the problems which surfaced over Nkomati?

[Botha] Yes, of course. We traded accusations over and over again. That is a fact, and it is good that it is so, in the sense that we will have to reestablish a mechanism to delve into these complaints. But the two leaders did not limit themselves to the negative aspects. They also reached certain understandings, which we are now going to implement. And this will mean further talks between the various ministers. And that, to me, is very important.

[Robinson] So the Nkomati Accord still stands firm?

[Botha] As far as I am concerned, the Nkomati Accord is back on the rails. It always was working well, except for a group of

enemies of the accord, both on the left and the right. Here in South Africa ... [changes thought] it is very interesting that the people in South Africa who do not want reform are both the communists and a group of rightwing whites.

[Robinson] Minister, earlier I asked you about Swaziland. Did you specifically hold talks with the Swaziland Government, and what was the outcome?

[Botha] I do not need to hold specific talks with the Swaziland Government because I am in constant contact with my friends there. Indeed, I am accepted there as a son of King Sobhuza, late King Sobhuza. I talked with him for many hours during his lifetime. He placed a real trust in me and our government, and this remains the case; the spirit remains the same.

[Robinson] Did you also meet the new king? Were you able to speak with him?

[Botha] Yes, I greeted him briefly, and told him that he should remember that his father was also my father. I told him I was at his disposal, to stand by him in any way, should he need any form of assistance. But I cannot force this on him, and I will not do so. He will have to take advantage of the offer voluntarily.

[Robinson] Minister, there was some speculation that both you and President Botha also made contact with other leaders, such as President Masire of Botswana and possibly also [Zambian-]President Kenneth Kaunda. Was that the case?

[Botha] Yes. The president sat for hours in the stadium, naturally. He sat beside President Machel and alongside President Machel was President Masire, and after a while these statesmen began to talk with each other. I do not want to say what they spoke about, but it was useful and promising.

[Robinson] But would you say, generally, following your contacts at the weekend with the various heads of state in Swaziland, would you say there is now a better, more positive spirit between the South African Government and the different countries of southern Africa?

[Botha] As far as Mozambique is concerned, this meeting was very useful to us. I am expecting considerable positive results to come from that. As regards the others, I cannot say. Time will have to provide answers as to whether the discussions and the good attitude shown can be developed further. In my view, it will have to be a process. The leaders of soutehrn Africa should long ago have got together. They do not need burials or coronations in order to meet each other. I regret that they only meet at such occasions. We ought to have had structures long ago through which we could discuss the problems of development, of peace, of ending terrorism.

[Robinson] So nothing definite was decided, between yourself and other governments, perhaps like Botswana, to meet again?

[Botha] Well, look, I cannot go ahead tonight here in public and tell of everything we discussed behinds the scenes.

[Robinson] Very well, minister. I understand. But there was one negative note, if one could put it like that, in the whole of the weekend celebrations, and that was the withdrawal of President Moi of Kenya. How do you see that?

[Botha] President Moi was looking for an excuse not to come because he has internal problems in Kenya, and he knows it. And it is time that he faced up to the truth and admitted it. He should not think we are too stupid to see the truth. He was desperately looking for an excuse to stay away, and the Swazis told him that he, Moi, was not going to dictate to the Swazis who they should invite. And I think it was a bold, a very great action, by the Swazis, and I respect them for it.

[Robinson] Minister, there were also reports that President Kenneth Kaunda was fairly negative towards South Africa's presence, and that he said, inter alia, that the things South Africa is busy with domestically, the reforms, really mean nothing. Are you aware of that? And do you want to say anything about it?

[Botha] Yes. I am aware of that. But that is his old habit. As you know, anything which does not suit him 100 percent, he denigrates. He himself has a full packet of problems in his country. He had made a mess of his administration, and the sooner he admits this, the better. And the sooner someone told him that, the better. And I am saying it tonight. Perhaps he could hear about it through the medium of this television program. The days are long gone when they could hide their own shortcomings behind dramatic and hysterical gestures. President Kaunda should give his attention to the upliftment of his own people, and he should leave South Africa alone. The government here has announced its program for progress in this region. We have said apartheid is dead. We have said we are going to get rid of it. We have said we are going to share power with all communities up to the highest level. What President Kaunda wants is a one party state. He thinks that is the solution to all problems.

[Robinson] Even in South Africa?

[Botha] Even in South Africa. Because, as he sees things, that is his solution. And it solved nothing in his country. In fact, the situation has deteriorated there. I am not annoyed with him. I know him well. We have often met. Just let me tell you, though, that if I had tried to arrange a meeting there between him and our president, then I can tell you right now that he would have refused, and leaked it to the press. So, because we did not try to arrange a meeting, he told the press [switches to English] no effort has been made to contact me. [reverts to Afrikaans) But I have learned to know them. They cannot bluff me any longer. This country is on a new path, and the sooner our neighbors accept this, as has Swaziland — and I appreciate their stand — that a new South Africa is dawning for us all, the better.

[Robinson] But do you then want to say, minister, that South Africa is not interested in good relations with Zambia or with President Kaunda?

[Botha] No, no, no, no. We are very keen on good relations, and we will continue to assist him by taking care his imports and his exports, and helping him in that way. And we will continue to assist him in many respects, and get him out of difficulties, as we have so often in the past. We are keen to do so. But I do not like

being shouted at, from morning to night, by an African leader who ought to know better. If he would like us to accept his sincerity, then I demand of him now, too, that he also accept our sincerity. Our president has made full announcements on the reforms in this country, which can be accepted by any reasonable African leader.

[Robinson] Is it your feeling that they have accepted the president's announcements? Did you, for example, use the opportunity to explain what is taking place, and do the black leaders accept what is taking place in this country?

[Botha] I have taken the trouble to personally go and tell a number of black leaders around us what we are doing, and when we are alone, in private, they express understanding and appreciation, because they know our circumstances. But I am sorry to tell you that the ANC headquarters is in Lusaka, and they are stuffing Dr Kaunda's head with piffle.

[Robinson] But, in the light of that, would it not have been a good thing to have got into a discussion with President Kaunda about this matter, since he is also the chairman of the Frontline States?

[Botha] There is no need to discuss the matter with him, Mr Robinson. In the past 2 years, I have been to Zambia four or five times. And I personally told the president there what we are planning. And he expressed satisfaction at what we told him. And I went into much more detail than I had planned to. All he should do is, he should understand the reality and the extent of the reform which this government has begun, and he should stop lending his ear to this bunch of communists.

[Robinson] Minister, earlier on you said that in private some leaders have told you they understand and appreciate what is taking place in this country. Do you perhaps want to say who they are?

[Botha] No, no, no.

[Robinson] Or the names of the countries?

[Botha] No, no. Because then these diabolical forces will swoop down on them again and flay them. I do not want to get my friends in trouble.

[Robinson] And which are these diabolical forces you mention?

[Botha] The communist elements in the ANC, and an element in the West, in Washington, on the Hill, and in Europe, and in Britain, who see only salvation and good in everything the communist elements in the ANC does. They are being hoodwinked. They use apartheid and the negative elements in apartheid to persuade Western governments to do the work of Moscow at this time. And this is a very serious problem we are facing, but we should not shy away. We should continue trying to persuade the reasonable elements in Europe and America of our sincerity.

[Robinson] Minister, at the weekend there was speculation that the discussions held in Swaziland were also related to the efforts of the Commonwealth's so-called Eminent Persons Group [EPG], and that one of the aspects being worked on is that South Africa some time will eventually speak with the ANC, provided the ANC, under pressure from Europe wherever, ends its violence. Is that the case?

[Botha] Look, let me explain the situation very clearly. The president and the government of this country have stated very clearly: we will speak to any leader or party which rejects violence in achieving political goals. This principle was not created in order to make things difficult for the ANC or for Mandela. This principle applies to all the people in this country. Whites too. Whites on the right, the rightwing radical side. Those who use violence to gain power are doomed to govern with violence too. Please, let us accept this reality. All this government has said, is that if the ANC, or any organization, or leader, stops violence, then they are obviously welcome to sit around the conference table with us.

[Robinson] Minister, you are reaffirming the principle which the government has stated time and again. But my question was specifically about the Commonwealth group, and the fact that the negotiations with them are at a delicate stage and, as you are aware yourself, they are meeting again this week in London. My question is about their actions and South Africa's actions, and the ANC as a partner in dialogue.

[Botha] No, you are wrong. Not only the ANC as partner in dialogue. Our discussions with these prominent persons from the commonwealth, as they are known — and among them are persons of real eminence — have up to this stage gone well, and as the president himself said, a delicate stage has been reached. What do we mean by that? They reported to us. We have now answered. We are awaiting further ifnormation, further reaction, from their side. I personally believe that this group — and the president has permitted me to say this — can play a useful role. The stage is delicate in the sense that at this stage we cannot reveal in public what has taken place between us, because then we would be breaking a relationship with them which we have reached, namely, that we would not do our negotiations in public. But, as far as I am concerned, there is very good hope, and there is very good reason to expect that this group can play a useful role to promote dialogue and to help end violence as a means of achieving political goals, Now, whether this will happen, I cannot say. But nothing has happened to cancel the potentially useful role of this group. I think that is the stage we hase now reached and I believe it is a very postive and promising stage.

[Robinson] Is that more or less the message you got during your recent visit to Europe, that there is a spirit in Europe which makes it possible to move ahead?

[Botha] No. The Europeans are in a different position. Their problem is that they do not have among them a black person like General Obasanjo, who knows Africa and Africa's realities. That is their problem. They live in a vacuum. Some of the European nations were themselves the most brutal colonial oppressors the world ever knew, and we are still paying part of that price today. But the EPG group, what is important about them is that they include a number of prominent — you could say, leaders — who, in their time, fulfilled important roles. And I have accepted that these people will not want to deliberately destroy the reputations

they have built up over the years simply by resorting to irresponsible actions. And we found a reasonably realistic approach, an objective approach, among this group to the problems of Africa. And they are trying to put us in this context, the context of Africa, while Europe and these do-gooders in America never see us in the context of Africa, but in the context of Europe and America.

[Robinson] Speaking about America, minister. During the weekend you also met the daughter of President Reagan. Was that something substantial, or was it simply a pleasant friendly meeting?

[Botha] No. You must not underestimate that lady. She has a will of her own, and she is her father's daughter.

[Robinson] But do the daughter and her father discuss matters?

[Botha] I believe she is very close to her father. You can see that she is concerned about the pressure which is being applied on President Reagan as a result of the actions in the Congress and Senate.

[Robinson] Specifically over South Africa?

[Botha] Specifically over South Africa. She is concerned about this, and, while I would not like to reveal the whole discussion, I believe the president really took the trouble to brief her very fully what he stands for, what our problems are, our dilemma, and also asked her to judge this. He told her, you are now in Swaziland. Judge for yourself how these hated white racists of Pretoria are received in black state. I believe we had a particularly useful meeting. Our president has invited her to South Africa for 2 weeks. She is a very busy lady. She is very interested in political matters in America. And I hope she will be able to come. I hope she will be able to visit us for 14 days, then we can give her even more attention.

[Robinson] But the questions I actually wanted to ask, minister, is, following the discussions with you, can she return to America and take a specific message to her father or other government leaders back home, and carry the point home?

[Botha] I hope so. I really hope so. We spoke very fully with her. Of course, you will realize that given only an hour, there are limitations. But substantially we spoke in depth. As far as I am concerned, it was a good meeting. And there should be follow-up discussions. But of course this is not our only contact. The president as you can imagine has his own contact with President Reagan, very regularly.

[Robinson] Minister, let us move to the internal situation. You all had the opportunity in Swaziland to speak to King Zwelithini of Zululand. What was the significance? Could it have any significance to further developments inside South Africa?

[Botha] Yes. Let me say, as a fellow South African, I was pleased that the Zulu king was invited. It think it is a feather in the cap for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. There was a time, let me say quite honestly, with the Ingwavuma issue, when we were negotiating with the Swazis, and the Swazis wanted very dearly to have Ingwavuma incorporated into Swaziland. At the time relations between us and KwaZulu, on this matter, had reached a very low point. The KwaZulu government at the time made harsh statements.

[Robinson] And now, after your discussions with the king?

[Botha] I believe it was very good that he was there himself, that he was invited. In fact, he was given head-of-state treatment. If you could have seen the arrangement of the seating, he was in fact sitting alongside the new Swazi king and the queen mother.

[Robinson] But my question, minister, is on the relations between Zululand and South Africa. After all, it is known that there is little agreement between Chief Buthelezi and the South African Government. Was this cleared up during your meeting now in Swaziland?

[Botha] I cannot give you a categorical answer. But the good will and friendliness we showed each other must necessarily, I am sure, extend to Chief Buthelezi. And I have no doubt that as time passes a greater understanding will come about, because the South African Government sincerely means that in this country real power-sharing must take place.

[Robinson] On that point, minister, let me make a little political capital on that point. It would appear that the South African government, and especially Deputy Minister Louis Nel, do not like the kind of statement you have just made, and that the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging — Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is not very happy about the goals you have outlined.

[Botha] Earlier I said that there are two main elements in this country who do not want change or reform. One is the white right; the other is on the left. Not necessarily black, because they also have white, colored, and Asian elements, these communists. They have always been like that. But the outcome of all these attitudes necessarily leads to the destruction of the freedom of the individual and the community in southern Africa. And the message we have to get across to our people, both black and white, colored and Asian, is that there is only one way in which stability, progress, and peace can come to this country, and that is for the different communities to trust in each other, and to come to agreement on how to share power in a manner which will maintain self-determination for the various communities. Because then you would have power-sharing in the most democratic manner possible. What is very important — and I am glad you asked the question — is this: Oour friends in the AWB must ask themselves only one question — and they must at least show that responsibility to the public — where is their policy and direction going to lead this country? The South African Government ... [changes thought] we are permanently on the edge of total boycotts and sanctions and isolation, on the edge of total isolation regarding scientific knowledge, our exports, the products of our farmers, our minerals. Our mines face having to close down. What answer do they have? They will not be able to eat all the oranges produced. They will not be able to export the corn. They will not be able to process the minerals.

[Robinson] But, sir, are they not gaining support in the country?

[Botha] I cannot say if they are gaining support. But let me say to you, it is false support. False in the sense that if our people know what is happening, if we can get the message across, surely there must be very few whites in this country who could be so stupid as to dig their own graves in this manner.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, minister, for taking part in this Network program. We appreciate it. Unfortunately, we have to end now. We have reached the end of our program. Thanks once again.

Applications for New ID Books Taken 1 May

MB301622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 30, SAPA — All people who are legally resident in South Africa can apply for the new uniform ID book from tomorrow, a Department of Home Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria today. Applications may be lodged at the department's regional or district offices (formerly the "commissioner's office"), or magistrate's offices.

ANC Denies 'Communist' Movement Charges

MB301431 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The ANC has rejected President P.W. Botha's claim that it is a communist organization. This week, Mr Botha, speaking in Parliament, appealed to what he called nationalists in the ANC to return to South Africa and become part of the reform process. Howard Barrell reports from Harare.

[Barrell] Lusaka-based ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said today that Mr Botha's allegations that the ANC was a communist organization was an attempt to distract from the fact that apartheid was responsible for the chaos confronting South Africans. Mr Botha was applying warped concepts to classify South Africans, he said. We regard all people who give their lives for our freedom, said Sebina, as patriots and nationals above all else. The ANC, he added, is not a communist movement, but a bulwark movement which has always accommodated people from a wide spectrum of the society, without any distinction based on the ideologies they may profess.

ANC Secretary General Discusses Mandela Release

MB281707 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Excerpts] The United Nations recently adopted a resolution calling on the South African Government to end violence against black people and to release all imprisoned political prisoners. One of the prisoners is the internationally known South African leader, Nelson Mandela. Today, Indaba looks at the issue of the release of Nelson Mandela. Here is the secretary general of the African National Congress, Thomas Nkobi.

[Begin Nkobi recording] Rumors are widespread because of the utterances of the South African regime. Botha, when he opened Parliament last year, mentioned that he was prepared to release Mandela provided Comrade Mandela would renounce violence. He said again when he opened Parliament this year that he could release Mandela on humanitarian grounds provided certain conditions are met. For example, if the Soviets would release Shcharanskiy and Sakharov and a South African military bandit who has been captured in Angola, trying to sabotage oil installations in Cabinda.

The release of Comrade Mandela has remained a current topic for more than a year because of these kinds of verbal provocations by the South African regime. Whether Mandela is about to be released or not, the South African regime is in a dilemma. If they don't release Mandela and anything happens to him in jail they will have to answer.

It is absolutely impossible for Comrade Mandela to renounce violence. Violence, particularly in South Africa, came about as a result of legalized state violence. That is why the African National Congress in 1961 took to arms after 50 years of nonviolence, but during these peaceful years the state legalized violence was something and therefore it is absolutely unfair for the South African regime, the perpetrators of violence against innocent people, to ask Mandela to relinquish violence. He is not violent at all. It is the regime which is violent. [end recording]

PFP Member Says Police Behind Alexandra Violence

MB301917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1819 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 30, SAPA — Mr Dave Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) said today that there was overwhelming evidence that the latest round of violence in Alexandra township was planned and executed by policemen and their friends. Speaking during the debate on the law and order budget vote, he said policemen had set up roadblocks at the entrances to the township north of Johannesburg on April 22 and sealed it off. He alleged that:

— Three teams attacked selected targets;
— Some teams were supported by Hippo riot vehicles;
— The teams were dressed in civilian clothes but some members wore police blue shirts and trousers;
— They assaulted the wife of the Civic Association Chairman, Mrs Rebecca Beea, who identified police uniforms;
— When she could not tell them where her husband was, they assaulted her children too and burnt their house down;
— Witnesses had seen several blacks in blue uniforms emerge from behind a Hippo with guns and pangas in front of the house of a Youth Congress member, Mr Colin Ntola. When he tried to run, he was shot dead;
— A witness attending a "peoples court" dealing with a matrimonial matter, when it was attacked and several occupants shot or wounded.

"Alexandra looks today like a scene from the movie "The Killing Fields." "A leadership vacuum exists as every known leader has fled, fearing death at the hands of the police," Mr Dalling said.

The minister, Mr Louis le Grange, asked him whether he would supply the names of these leaders. "Certainly, I have them all," Mr Dalling replied. "Houses belonging to leaders have been gutted, burnt out cars litter the streets. The pall of death hangs over that community. What has happened there is nothing short of madness. There is overwhelming evidence that the latest round of violence and killing was planned and executed by policemen and their friends."

"Unless this insanity is stopped, and quickly, Alexandra will experience a new dark era," he said. The police should withdraw as a matter of urgency and call off "the military occupation of the town." Normality had to be restored and leaders should be allowed to return to their homes in safety. "This cannot happen while the police behave in this manner," Mr Dalling said. It was time the minister stopped making excuses and exercised his authority without delay. "The perpetrators of arson, murder and violence, no matter what the provocation, must be brought to book," he said.

Mr Jurie Mentz (NP [National Party] Vryheid) said Mr Dalling was the enemy of peace, or law and order in South Africa, because he accused the police of causing the unrest. "He and the member for Houghton (Mrs Helen Suzman) sit safely in their rich palaces but if a bomb should be hurled at them, they will be the first to call the police. But these things do not touch their own skins," Mr Mentz said.

SAAWU Organizer Found Dead in Transvaal

MB301605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 30, SAPA — An organiser of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) has been found dead after he and another official were allegedly kidnapped and severely assaulted by three white men in Lichtenburg on April 14. A SAWU spokesman said the organiser, Mr William Olifant, was found dead on a farm in Koster, in the western Transvaal. His colleague, Miss Dorothy Morobe, was discharged from Leratong Hospital yesterday. She was admitted to hospital after being assaulted and thrown from a moving vehicle.

The union spokesman said at the time of the alleged kidnapping both Mr Olifant and Miss Morobe were key figures in SAWU's efforts to gain recognition at the Lichtenburg firm where they were employed.

Police comment was not available.

Two Petrol Bomb Caches Uncovered in Durban

MB010926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Police in Durban today confiscated two hauls of petrol bombs — one of which was found in a bus parked near the venue for the Congress of South African Trade Unions May Day rally. A police spokesman said that a total of 24 petrol bombs and five litres of petrol were confiscated. Early this morning police stopped a car in Kwamashu and found 19 petrol bombs. Five people were arrested. In an empty bus at the Warwick Avenue bus terminus near Curries Fountain, near Venue for COSATU rally, police found five petrol bombs and five litres of petrol. No one was arrested.

Two people had been arrested in Chesterville for intimidation, police added. It was alleged they were trying to stop people going to work.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Report 30 April

MB301820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 30, SAPA — The following is today's 7pm unrest report as issued by the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Mbekweni, near Paarl, at 7am this morning, police arrested 25 black men over 18, two black women, 12 youths and one female youth for public violence.
"Twenty-eight black youths and 19 black men over 18 years have been arrested at Mohlakeng, Randfontein, in connection with unrest. Eighteen petrol bombs plus four rounds of 9mm ammunition were confiscated.
"During police action at the stoning of a house in Wattville, near Benoni, at 12.15pm yesterday, two black men, over 18 years, were wounded by the police.
"A black youth has been arrested in Kwamashu, Durban, after about 50 youths stoned a police vehicle.
"A member of the police was slightly injured when black youths — the number unknown — stoned a police vehicle at Kabokweni, near Nelspruit.
"Blacks stoned taxis in Atteridgeville near Pretoria at about 2pm today. A black man has been arrested.
"At Sabelo Township, near Middelburg, Cape Province, 200 blacks stoned an SAP vehicle. Police had to use tearsmoke and their duty pistols. Two black men were slightly injured and arrested. Another two black men and one youth were arrested.
"At Tumahole township, near Parys, two members of the Development Board and four of the community council followed a suspect in an arson case. One member of the Development Board fired one round of birdshot in the direction of the suspect, wounding one black girl, 6, fatally. Her name is Vivian Thati of 807 Tladi Street. One black female was slightly injured. The suspect was arrested.
"In Guguletu, western Cape, a number of blacks stoned a bus during which a coloured female was slightly injured. The police were not present.
"In another incident in the Cape at Eblhar Township about 150 coloured youths gathered and rioted. The police had to use tearsmoke to disperse the mob. There were no arrests or injuries."

Report ends.

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB270735 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 25 April-1 May 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions:**

According to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] Report) since April 1 there were:

April 1: Joel Phoshoko, 28, of Mabophane. He died in the HF Verwoerd Hospital a few hours after presenting himself to Pretoria Central Police. He was a trade unionist working for Cawusa (Catering and Allied Workers Union of S.A.)
April 6: Lucky Kutumela, 25, died in the police cells at Mahwelereng, Lebowa, near Potgietersus. He died within a day of his detention by Lebowa Police. Kutumela was a journalist, a member of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and Mwasa (Media Workers Association of SA.)
April 11: Peter Nchabeleng, 59, died in Schoonoord Police Station a few hours after being taken from his home in Apel by Lebowa Police. Nchabeleng was UDF [United Democratic Front] president for the Northern Transvaal region.
April 12: Eric Ngomane was 22, from the Nelspruit area died in Hazyview Police Station three weeks after being arrested by the South African police. Ngomane was a high school pupil.
April 19: Johannes Mashego, 26, of Tumahole, Parys. He died at Parys police station a few hours after his arrest by South African police. His employment situation was not stated.
The total number of known deaths in security detention since 1983, according to DPSC figures, is 61. This does not include 18 more deaths in police custody and political detentions over the past 18 months. In a written reply to Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order said a total of 150 persons had died in police custody in 1985. Of these 81 died from injuries sustained before and during arrest, six from assaults by fellow prisoners, 33 were suicides and 30 died of natural causes.

Detainees Hospitalised:

A total of 40 detainees were hospitalised in 1985 with various illnesses, including gunshot wounds and mental disturbances, Le Grange said in reply to questions by Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown).

Cases Brought Against Minister:

A total of 137 lawsuits, of which one case succeeded with a counterclaim and 88 were settled out of court, were brought against the Minister of Law and Order, Le Grange said. Of these, 68 related to damage to vehicles, 29 to unlawful arrest, 29 to assault, four to shooting incidents, three to being bitten by police dogs, one each to loss of maintenance, confiscation of a vehicle, damage to property due to police action and loss of prisoners' property while in police custody. Le Grange added he had not paid out any money as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him, but had paid out R146, 668 in out-of-court settlements, of which R111, 379 was for damage resulting from motor accidents.

Firearms and Community Councillors:

The state has provided firearms to black community councillors on an ongoing basis since 1984. Of the 1,227 community councillors representing 194 community councils, 245 councillors from 55 councils have been issued with 9mm parabellum pistols and in a few cases .25 .32 and .38 calibre pistols or revolvers, Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

Land Allocated to Non-Independent Homelands:

(As at the end of last year) as released by Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid.

KwaZulu: 3,188,295 ha
Lebowa : 2,212,897 ha
Gazankulu: 744,570 ha
KaNgwane: 385,337 ha
Kwandebele: 103,370 ha
Qwa Qwa: 62,000 ha

Employment in Public Service:

As at September 30 last year the total number of people employed in the public service was, according to figures by Eli Louw, minister for administration and economic advisory services:

Whites: 140,199
Blacks: 94,842
Coloureds: 35,653
Indians: 6,104

SADF (Official Figures):

The White Paper tabled in Parliament this week by Magnus Malan, minister of defence, states that at present the full-time force of the SADF comprises 76 percent whites, 12 percent blacks, 11 percent coloureds and one percent Indians.

Religious Objectors:

Between July 1985 and the end of February 1986, 116 people classified as religious objectors were placed in the employment of state and parastatal bodies said Minister of Manpower Piet du Plessis.

Removals (Official Figures):

No decision has as yet been made about the removal of 64 of the 67 "black spots" in SA because they are likely to be affected by the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, said Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis. According to his figures about 60,000 blacks have been "assisted" to movE since the Department of Cooperation and Development declared a moratorium on forced removals in 1985.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (April 18 - April 25):

Since the above date it is an offence to import and/or distribute the following: Pamphlets: "We Salute the ANC" (not stated); "A Tribute to Our Comrades Who Were Killed Monday 1986/03/03;" "These Boers Will Never Do It Again" (both by CAYCO [Cape Youth Congress]). Publications: *South Africa: the Road to Revolution* (by Alex Callinicos); *Umsebenzi* [Work] No 3, 1985 (by South African Communist

Party).

Since the above dates it is an offence to possess the following "undesirable" publications: "Congress Review No 4" (not stated); "Azania Frontline No 11, September 1985" (by Azanian Liberation Support Committee, London); "SOYA Bulletin No 3" (by Students of Young Azania, Salt River).

Publications which have been declared not undesirable by the Directorate of Publications are: *The Testimony of Steve Biko — Black Consciousness in South Africa* (by Steve Biko); *The Teachings of Karl Marx* (by V I Lenin); *Labour: Forced Or Free?* CFMAG [expansion unknown] Topics No 1 and *Women of the Revolution*, CFMAG topics No 3 (both by Committee for Freedom, London); *Wereldraad van Kerken en die Vrijheidsbewegingen in Zuidelijk Afrika [World Council of Churches and the Freedom Movements in Southern Africa]* (by persons unknown).

Prisoner of Conscience — Chris Maake:

Chris Maake, 28, was detained in the Pietersburg area on August 16 last year. He is being held at Hannesburg Prison, near Pietersburg, Northern TVL [Transvaal], under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Maake was on the SRC [Student Representative Council] at Turfloop University and was publicity secretary for AZASO [Azanian Students Organization] in the area at the time of his being detained. A formal request for visits to the detainee by his wife and family has been refused.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Eglin Meets Fabius**

David Braun reports from Cape Town on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 April that "the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] told former French Prime Minister Mr Laurent Fabius yesterday that external pressures which damaged the South African economy were unlikely to be helpful in resolving the country's problems." PFP leader Colin Eglin and MP Mrs Helen Suzman met with Mr Fabius and former French Culture Minister Jack Lang. Eglin said: " 'We expressed our view of the seriousness of the situation and the need for constitutional reconstruction. We said the abolition of the pass laws was going to be helpful in creating a better climate, but that so far the gap between rising black expectations and the rate of change of the Government in the constitutional field was still dangerously wide. Our view is that South Africa is going to change from inside and that external pressures which damage the economy are unlikely to be helpful.' "

Nelspruit Boycott

The paper reports on page 3 that a consumer boycott called for by Nelspruit and White River people calling themselves the "comrades" has failed. The boycotters asked blacks not to buy from white-owned businesses. However, all day yesterday, the day the boycott was to begin, business was normal. Pamphlets were distributed in Kabokwenin and Kanyamazane calling for a boycott and making the following demands: Withdrawal of SADF from townships, release of detained students, and reemployment of all those fired during the last stayaway. It threatened that the "comrades" would note those not observing the boycot.

Desperate Farmers

"In an unprecedented move, Transvaal farmers have appealed for a two-year moratorium on thier debts to avoid financial collapse," the paper reports on the same page. The recent rains have come too late and extraordinary emergency aid is needed to save the agricultural sector, they say.

Minister on May Day

David Braun reports from Cape Town on page 3 that "Home Affairs Minister Mr Botha has not had any formal approaches for May 1 to be declared a public holiday, his office said yesterday." This was the first reaction to reports that momentum is building for a national holdiay to be declared.

Hendrickse Request 'Evaded'

"The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has evaded a request from the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to serve on the State Security Council," the political staff reports from Parliament on page 4. Mr Hendrickse said that as a member of Parliament, "I must serve on the security council. We must know what is going on." Botha said he had invited Hendrickse to "share with him" on the security council many times.

Catholics Against Disinvestment

On page 6, the paper reports the results of a survey conducted among Catholic groups after the walk out at Victory Park in opposition to the Catholic proposal to back disinvestment. In the survey, "many parish spokesman said there had been such a dealy in the papers reaching them that they had not had time to formulate adequate replies. But the general feeling was that the country's problems would not be solved by disinvestment."

Pick'n'Pay Strike

Another page 6 report says that thousands of Pick'n'Pay workers in key jobs in 76 supermarkets were poised to go on strike on 2 May and the chairman, Raymond Ackerman, said "this was one of the most serious situations the supermarket chain had ever experienced." He said no emergency plans had been formulated and he hoped that talks would avert the strike.

EPG as Mediator

"The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] will discuss reports tomorrow that it might be called on to mediate between South Africa's white and black nationalists," *THE STAR*'s bureau reports from London. However, a spokesman refused to speculate and said that the EPG was determined to maintain a low profile. The Commonwealth Secretariat is hopeful that Pretoria has accepted some of the EPG's offers, "notably to act as intermediaries until proper dialogue can be arranged."

RSC Rethinking Urged

In its editorial on page 10, *THE STAR* says that it shares the PFP's misgivings about the regional services council [RSC] system, both practical aspects and political. Local ratepayers will have far less control over these bodies and they will likely become ponderous, self-protecting machines. Blacks are unlikely to buy the idea. The paper agrees with the PFP that apartheid is the foundation of the RSC but says "things have changed since then,

even in the Government's own thinking. If it is still in the mood for bold changes then we appeal: let's spend another year working on a fairer system of regional and local government. This time, bring in everybody."

Call for General Election

Roger Hulley, PFP MP for Constantia, writes on the same page that had the new constitution not been introduced, the government would have been forced to call a general election before now. Although it is legal to postpone one, "I don't believe it is honourable or democratic." He has heard the argument that it is too soon after the colored and Indian elections and that the government won a "yes" vote in the 1983 referendum, both of which he rejects. He says that the president's extension of his 1981 mandate is "adrift down the slippery slopes of dictatorial rule" and believes that as a matter of principle an election should be called.

Buti Interview

The paper reports on page 28 on an interview reporters Colleen Ryan and Mike Cadman had with the former mayor of Alexandra, Sam Buti, who says he remains committed "to upgrading the poverty stricken township despite his resignation from the town council." He told the paper he was going to concentrate on his work as a minister. " 'I am not a politician — I am a minister of religion — a minister involved in issues that cannot be divorced from politics.' " He confirmed he had met with Nelson Mandela but was "not willing to say whether this discussion prompted his resignation."

CITIZEN on Brain Drain

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 29 April says in an editorial on page 8 that "there is a growing executive-middle management-professional brain drain from South Africa" composed of people who are convinced that South Africa is " 'finished.' " It is no good berating them for "black unrest has reached a peak of savagery which has stunned the country." "Yet saner counsel asks: Is this country really finished?" The government is genuinely on the road of reform but it must "end the violence that is tearing South Africa apart and give the country a better perception of where it is going and where it will be in, say, five years." "When confidence is restored, those who are afraid will stay to play their part in the brave new South Africa that is developing."

NP Denies Newspaper Report

Brian Stuart reports on page 8 that the National Party has described as " 'utter hogwash' " a *SUNDAY STAR* report that there is a move within the party to kick out some of its more liberal members of parliament. A Nationalist MP asked *THE CITIZEN* how any journalist could believe that a party committed to reform would evict from membership those members committed to reform. Chris Rencken, National Party chief of information, told *THE CITIZEN* that " 'this story is so far-fetched that it hardly warrants comment.' " Members of other political parties, in off-the-record conversations, also dismissed the report.

Editorial on 'Mixed Signals'

Public opinion abroad is confused by the mixed signals emanating from the Botha government, the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English says in an editorial on page 8. "On the one hand, there is the admirable decision to scrap the pass laws. On the same day, however, a bill is published giving the minister of law and order permanent emergency powers to proclaim certain areas as unrest areas where sweeping police powers will be applicable by proclamation." "The good impression of one measure is wiped out by the other." Many blue-chip American companies have already pulled out of South Africa, the editorial notes, and many more are reviewing their positions. "Perceptions in America and elsewhere would change rapidly for the better if negotiation with representative blacks was seen to be getting underway, leading to a new non-racial constitution and paliamentary rights for all. What is needed is for negotiations to replace violence and counter violence as the central theme of South African politics."

SOWETAN on Police Role in Violence

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 29 April comments on page 4 that "now that it is becoming clear that some policemen, even unoffically, have been involved in revenge attacks on communities, the Government should take action as this is leading to the breakdown of law and order." When communities believe members of the security forces "apply law an order selectively, this leads to anarchy." "We are loathe to criticise the police," the editorial says, "for even if we might not agree with them all the time, we believe, to be effective, they need our support." However, the thinking, rightly or wrongly, "is that the police only react when one of their members or somebody supportive of the government is hit. That selective justice, if it is true, has led to the present cycle of violence."

Labor Disputes

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on pages 1 and 2 aof Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 29 April that wage talks in the metal industry broke down when 3 of the 15 unions participating in the talks walked out of a meeting in protest over an offer by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa. Pickard-Cambridge also notes that 259 workers at Foschini stores are staging a legal strike, according to a company spokesman while a spokesman for the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union claimed that almost all of the company's 5,000 employees were on strike. The strike was called over the retrenchment of workers.

UCASA To Seek Overseas Loan

"The Urban Councils Association of SA (UCASA) is to apeal overseas for a loan of R500 for the upgrading of black townships," Thelma Tuch reports on page 2. UCASA president Steve Kgame "said appalling conditions faced the blacks in townships" and criticized the government for "pumping money into the homelands instead of providing money for debt-ridden councils."

'Economic Siege' To Continue

"South Africans will remain under economic siege this year, says the latest issue of Economic Prospects of the Bureau for Economic Research (BER)," John Tilston reports on page 3. Consumer spending is expected to drop by 1 percent and spending on durable goods is expected to fall by 9.4 percent this year. "The personal savings ratio (personal savings as percentage of disposable income) should fall to 3.7 percent in the last quarter from the first quarter's 6.9 percent" and "fixed investment should continue in the doldrums."

Black Tax Returns 'Normal'

"GST [General Sales Tax] returns from black traders were normal, Inland Revenue's chief director Schalk Albertyn told *BUSINESS DAY* in Pretoria yesterday," Gerald Reilly and Chris Cairncross report on the same page. Albertyn said that unrest in the townships "had not caused any dramatic decrase in general sales tax payments." He also denied "millions of rands were being lost because inspectors were being prevented from entering townships."

SATS Unions Protest

"The Department of Transport is turning SA Transport Services [SATS] into a second-rate organization with an uncertain future, Federation of SATS Trade Unions chairman Jimmy Zurich said last night," Gerald Reilly reports on page 5. "He said that while the federation accepted that personnel at SATS had to be cut by 50,000 they never expected that workers would be forced to retire or that personnel would be cut by a further 25,000 people." Zurich also dismissed the recently announced 10 percent pay raise for SATS employees as a " 'hand-out.' "

Dairybelle Interdict

"An order interdicting striking Dairybelle workers from intimidating and assaulting other employees, destroying property, interfering with deliveries or preventing entry to and exit from the company's premises in Midrand has been confirmed in the Pretoria Supreme Court," the paper reports on the same page.

BUSINESS DAY Editorial

"The evidence accumulates week by week that economic recovery is likely to be painfully slow and, probably, much delayed. To say that confidence is lacking is to state the obvious; to hope that the international climate will improve before the internal political climate is to indulge in self-deception," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. The "tepid" reaction to the abolition of influx control shows that "there is little the government can realistically be expected to do to bring the crisis to an end." "Yet there is a kind of bitter consolation to be found in the fact that the country, willy-nilly, is adjusting to the reality from which the white ruling class has tried for a generation to hide As the more bizarre aspects of apartheid are peeled away, we come closer and closer to the core problem: the management of the country as a whole has for most of this century been simply inappropriate." The government has "squandered capital resources," "protected fat and lazy industries," and "imported skills when we might has trained our own people." "For most South Africans, even most whites, emigration is not a realistic possibility. So, sooner or later, the country will have to recover its nerve, learn to cut its cloth, and find the ingenuity to make innovative solutionss."

RAPPORT on Urbanization

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 27 April says in an editorial on page 10 that "those who reagrd the scrapping of influx control as the biggest step to reform this decade have reason to believe this." The end of influx control is one thing, but what follows, the handling of the complex urbanization process, is another matter. It is one of the greatest challenges, not only for the government and private enterprise but for the people as well. The purposefulness, motives, and common sense with which urbanization is to be tackled is not only in the interest of blacks but of the country as well.

DIE TRANSVALER on White Radicals

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 28 April says in an editorial on page 16 that "the ugly face of white radicalism at its most brutal has emerged at a National Party meeting in Brits." On the one hand it is good that the scandalous rightist action was revealed in public. But on the other hand it is regrettable that white politics has sunk to such a low level and sad that such action was perpetrated in the name of Afrikanerdom. "We regret that manner in which black radicals are forcing those in authority to silence, and we equally reject those white radicals." Concluding, it says the question which unavoidably comes up is: "Why do these people want to shout down the message of the National Party?"

BEELD on Friendship With Africa

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 29 April says in an editorial on page 8 that "Swaziland's coronation ceremony was an object lesson for South Africa as well of how white South Africans, despite everything, can reach out to Africa." President Botha has shown that it is not impossible to offer the hand of friendship to Africa. If it was destined that white and black in South Africa should live in continued conflict, then President Botha would have had difficulty communicating with African leaders. The answer to the South African problem lies in black and white attitudes. Concluding, it says: "If we overlook the Swaziland lesson regarding attitudes in South Africa, then everyone should ask himself the question if he is not really his own biggest enemy."

Editorial on New Youth Group

BEELD says in another editorial on page 8 that "young people have a significant role to play in building anew South Africa." Therefore, the establishment of a multiracial organization such as Jeugkrag South Africa [Youth Power South Africa] is being welcomed as a necessity in the present transitional period in South Africa. The establishement of Jeugkrag South Arica comes at a time when the energy of misguided youth under the wing of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is being directed in a misplaced manner. Jeugkrag South Africa should be afforded an opportunity of showing the youth of all races that they can contribute constructively without having to burn, murder, or fight.